MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JANUARY 1986

PDRY

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is currently assuming all his duties and security prevails in all parts of the PDRY, Health Minister 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr maintained in a statement reported by Sanaa radio after arriving in the YAR 16 January. He claimed that the coup attempt ended in "fiasco" as a result of the "broad cohesion" among the people, the YSP, and security organs. Bukayr subsequently delivered a message from the PDRY leader to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the radio noted. The health minister also told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is personally supervising all political and military activity and that the authorities are mopping up "small pockets" of resistance, according to Abu Dhabi radio.

Despite the PDRY minister's statements, Riyadh radio cited reports that the fighting escalated 16 January, expanding beyond Aden into all six governorates. Paris radio reported the following day that the USSR has decided to evacuate all Soviet nationals from Aden because of the deteriorating situation, though monitored Soviet media have not confirmed this. The 16 January meeting at the Soviet Embassy in Aden between 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and senior coup leaders did not make much progress, according to KUNA's sources in Damascus, which added that the PDRY leader insisted on the coup leaders' departure from the country.

Meanwhile, Aden radio remained unheard throughout 16 January.

Palestinian Affairs

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* reports "The Fatah Revolutionary Council, better known as Abu Nidal's group, in a statement released in Beirut, has denied that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] granted an interview that was published in the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-WAHDAH* on 14 January."

Israel

Israel and Spain established diplomatic relations 17 January, according to an official communique broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in The Hague 19 January, IDF radio reported, citing the Spanish foreign minister.

Lebanon

Elie Hubayqah arrived in Paris and subsequently left for Geneva following his resignation as chairman of the Lebanese Forces executive committee, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Hubayqah said in a press statement cited by Beirut radio, however, that he expects to return to Lebanon in 2 weeks. As for the fighting between Christian and "nationalist" forces, Beirut radio said heavy shelling was continuing in the Upper Al-Matn and in the Al-Madfun River coastal area. National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un called on the Syrian Army to intervene and stop the attacks on Christian Areas, according to the Voice of Lebanon, while former President Camille Sham'un described the results of President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus as "negative."

In the south, a roadside bomb wounded an IDF soldier in the Bint Jubayl area, IDF radio disclosed.

Libya

Resolutions by the Tarhunah Basic People's Congress, broadcast by Tripoli television, announced the establishment of "suicide squads" to combat the United States, adding that "registration" begins 17 January.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and hit another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 16 January, according to military communiques and statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

DRA

Seventy-nine new members have been appointed to the Revolutionary Council, according to a BAKHTAR report cited by Kabul radio.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Revolutionary Council Appoints 79 New Members
LD161706 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] According to a BAKHTAR report the fourth extraordinary meeting of the DRA Revolutionary Council during 1364 [year ending 20 March 1986] was chaired this afternoon by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council at Delkosha Palace, the Revolutionary Council headquarters. The meeting appointed 79 new members to the Revolutionary Council. A detailed report of the meeting will be broadcast tomorrow evening.

State Control Chairman Appointed
LD160018 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] As proposed by the Council of Ministers and approved by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, Lmar Ahmad Lmar, deputy head of the Department of the Affairs of the Council of Ministers, has been appointed chairman of the State Control Committee within the framework of the DRA Council of Ministers above the top rank level.

Party Leaders, Ministers Address National Seminar
LD152227 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The nationwide seminar of ideological workers of the PDPA Central Committee which opened yesterday, continued today in six different sections. It is discussing the implementation of the decisions of the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, read the opening speech to the section, held in the Ariana Hotel, discussing the work, completion of work, organization, means, forms, and methods of political and training work for work improvement among the nationalities, tribes, and clans and in the border regions.

At the seminar section attended by ideological workers of the army, held in the conference hall of the Ministry of Defense, the basis statement of the seminar was read by Major General Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and general head of the army's political affairs. Several participants spoke about party and political work in the units and companies of the army and the military training of the people.

The work of this section of the seminar was assessed by Major General Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from the seminar of ideological workers of the DRA Ministry of State Security that the basic report of the seminar — on political and training work of the employees and personnel of this ministry in light of the demands of the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum — was read by Brigadier General Nabi Shorida, head of political affairs of the Ministry of State Security.

This meeting was assessed by Major General Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi, DRA minister of state security.

At the meeting of ideological workers of the units and companies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy, DRA minister of internal affairs, spoke about the importance of political and training work among the Sarandoy personnel and the broad masses of the people.

The work of the meeting was assessed by the minister of internal affairs.

The nationwide seminar of ideological workers of the PDPA Central Committee will continue tomorrow.

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Further on Ideological Seminar
LD160529 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 14, BAKHTAR: The first three-day country- wide seminar for the ideological staff was held in Kabul today. The representatives of party, youth and social organizations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the representatives of the creative intelligentsia, armed forces and journalists have participated at the seminar.

The work of the session began with the message of the Central Committee of the PDPA. Later, Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, talked on the significance of the training and political work for the consolidation and expansion of the social bases of people's revolutionary power in the wake of the decisions made in the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the recent declaration of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

Mahmud Barialay said that the PDPA after the victory of the April Revolution of 1978 has been changed into a really revolutionary party which have 145,000 members. In the past six months alone, eight and half thousand people have become members of the party, forty percent of whom are workers or peasants. There exists sufficient ideological instruments in the country. Fifteen dailies, twenty-one weeklies and forty periodicals are being published. The number of dailies and newspapers amounts to forty million. In the past five years, the volume of domestic radio broadcasts has increased by more than four times and television broadcasts by about six times.

Touching upon the political and training work among the masses of the people, Mahmud Barialay reiterated the need for the further consolidation of the link between party and revolutionary sovereignty and the various masses of the people. He said that the April Revolution develops in the interest of the working people, tribes and nationalities and all the patriotic strata of the Afghan society.

Everybody has enough place in our common house of the DRA, stated Mahmud Barialay. Revolution, party and the popular power put at the disposal of the social masses and citizens whatever they need such as peace, security, work and tranquility.

Our real objective, M. Barialay said, is aimed at ending bloodshed, the stabilisation of peace and security throughout the country.

The counter-revolution takes advantage of the illiteracy and darkness of the people. It is not accidental that the schools, teachers and the awakened people have become the target of the counter-revolutionary subversive activities. Thus, the party considers the eradication of illiteracy as one of the most important conditions of the consolidation of the social bases of revolution. Mahmud Barialay pointed out that there exists twenty thousand literacy courses in the country from which one million and 150 thousand people are graduated.

He said that the imperialist forces have waged aggressive propaganda against the DRA. They have changed the radio and other propaganda canals to the implements of intervention into the internal affairs of the DRA. Right now, over fifty radios make hostile publications against the DRA.

The volume of antagonistic publications against the DRA has increased by 50 times as compared with the pre-revolution years and its broadcasts amounts at 250 hours per week.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA once again emphasized the need to intensify the counter-propaganda activity for exposing the lies and slanders which are being waged by mass media of imperialist countries against the DRA.

BAKHTAR Statement on Anti-DRA Resolutions

LD162152 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 16 Jan 86

["Text" of BAKHTAR statement — announcer-read]

[Text] Imperialism and international reaction, headed by U.S. imperialism, try to divert the course of discussions to the so-called issue of Afghanistan at every international gathering they are able to penetrate with their agents and servants.

The 16th session of the ICO foreign ministers, like other gatherings, was not excluded from these satanic conspiracies and a number of the delegates from reactionary regimes endeavored to impose anti-Afghan and anti-USSR resolutions [on the conference], stemming from the [word indistinct] hostility against revolutionary Afghanistan and its international friends.

The policy of discussing invented and artificial issues and dominating international gatherings with trivial, controversial topics practiced by imperialist and international reaction is nothing new. However, what is important are the intentions and motives behind these activities by those regimes obedient to U.S. imperialism and international reaction.

It is obvious to all that the so-called defenders of Islam, who are the executors of Washington's dictates and policy, have only one intention by forcing discussion to what they call the issue of Afghanistan.

They intend to divert the course of the activities of the Islamic conference from major and immediate issues concerning the Islamic world — such as the Israeli Zionist occupation of Palestine and parts of the territories of Arab Muslim countries in the Middle East; the threat against Lebanon; the increasing presence of the U.S. Naval force near the coasts of the Islamic countries; and the Iran-Iraq war.

It is regrettable that a number of representatives from regimes who claim to be supporters of Islam, showed hesitation regarding the direct U.S. military provocation and economic sanctions against Libya.

Most ridiculous of all is the representative of the servant Government of Pakistan, which has not only deprived its people of their most basic rights and democratic freedoms by force of the bayonet, but also recently by dispatching an army to the independent regions of Pashtun, and by engaging in killing Muslims and trampling on the rights and traditional freedom of the peoples of these regions.

With full impudence he allows himself to determine — by drafting resolutions made in Washington — the destiny of the free, independent, Muslim, and nonaligned people of Afghanistan, and to recommend the same destiny which has been imposed on Pakistan and on our country by imperialism.

The regime obedient to imperialism in Islamabad was not satisfied with this alone, but made room for notorious elements such as Sayd Ahmad Gaylani — as the representative of the people of Afghanistan — and let him attend this ICO session.

Gaylani served colonialism for many years and has now emerged as one of chieftains of the criminal counterrevolutionary bands in Afghanistan dependent on reaction and international imperialism. He, like other traitorous counterrevolutionary mercenaries, has been dismissed and condemned by our people.

The Pakistani militarist regime which has transformed its country into a nest for thieves and professional murderers, and into a spring-board for aggression and armed interference against the DRA, and which meanwhile — functioning as a spokesman for imperialism and Zionism and just as those representatives of thoseo-called Islamic countries who defend such notions — hypocritically and fraudulently excited anti-Afghan and anti-USSR hysteria at the Islamic assemblies under the name of the sacred religion of Islam, can in no way disguise its antihumane and anti-Islamic features.

Fortunately, in the Islamic world there are countries who by sound perception of the real meaning of the Islamic religion, have chosen a sound position. They have certainly recognized the common enemies of Muslims and all mankind — that is, colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid.

The people of the DRA express gratitude for the sound position held by representatives from this group of Islamic countries.

The DRA is an inseparable part of the Islamic world and is an Islamic country with national sovereignty and independence, and the people of Afghanistan regard such activities as those taking place in the absence of their genuine representatives and upon orders from the Washington administration, as a blatant intervention in its internal affairs. They express their profound indignation regarding the resolutions and statements made by representatives of the reactionary regimes — dependent on imperialism — against the DRA.

The DRA regards any anti-Afghan resolution issued by any assembly in its absence as an express violation of the UN Charter, international norms, and principles and sees it as ultimately devoid of any legal validity. They strongly protest against it.

SPA: Mujahidin Forces Repel Soviet, Afghani Attacks

GF161937 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Jan (SPA) — A spokesman for the Afghan resistance reported today that the Afghan mujahidin forces confronted an offensive launched by the invading Soviet and Afghani forces in Laghman Province on 2 January. The mujahidin forced the attacking forces to give up the idea of invading the province in the wake of the immense human losses inflicted on them.

The Afghan mujihidin succeeded on 3 January in shooting down two Soviet helicopters while launching reprisal raids on the villages neighboring the Qarghahi region. This resulted in the death of tens of children and women in these villages.

Destroy 10 Soviet Planes

GF151825 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Jan (SPA) — During an attack against (Bajraf Juwayf) north of Kabul last 23 December, the Afghan mujahidin managed to destroy 10 Soviet airplanes. This has been reported by the MUJAHIDIN NEWS AGENCY.

The spokesman of the Afghan Mujahidin Islamic unit in Peshawar has confirmed reports on the destruction of the 10 Soviet airplanes, adding that the attack was carried out by fighters of the Party of Islam.

The spokesman stated that the airbase and other installations sustained great damage. He noted that only three of the mujahidin were injured, but he did not reveal the Soviet human losses. The agency stated that fierce fighting erupted between the Afghan mujahidin and the Soviet troops in the city of (Deha) in Herat Province in the northern part of the country on 27 January, when Soviet troops tried to encircle the mujahidin forces.

The agency added that fighting is continuing for the 8th day. During the course of the fighting, the mujahidin of the Party of Islam managed to destroy 10 Soviet tanks, and to kill more than 200 Afghan soldiers. The sources added that 73 members of the Afghan forces have joined with the forces of the Afghan mujahidin.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani newspaper *AL-MUSLIM* has quoted the Soviet official newspaper *PRAVDA* as saying that the Soviet Union has transported thousands of its troops and a significant amount of military equipment to Afghan regions along the Pakistani border.

Tension Mounts Between Punjab, Haryana States
HK170820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 17 Jan 86

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 17 (AFP) — Tension is mounting between the Indian states of Punjab and Haryana, observers said today, as a Punjab Sikh leader accused Hindu-dominated Haryana of creating a warlike situation on the state border. The Haryana State Chief Minister, Bhajan Lal, has despatched 500 police to the border with Punjab following reports of problems within census in 54 Punjab villages, press reports from the area said. The reports prompted Punjab Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala to charge that Mr Lal had "obviously declared war on Punjab," in a statement issued in Chandigarh late yesterday. "We are determined to resist it with all the resources at our disposal" to safeguard Sikh interests, Mr Singh added. Suspected Sikh separatists shot and killed a Hindu policeman in Punjab yesterday.

The cause of the mounting tension between the two states is the ownership of 54 Punjab villages, which are to become part of Haryana in return for the handing over of the states' joint capital, Chandigarh, to Punjab. The handover of the city was agreed in a July accord between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sikh militants which put an end to four years of a violent autonomy campaign in Sikh-dominated Punjab state, and which is due to take effect January 26, Republic Day. The controversy has caused concern in the federal government here as the peaceful transfer of Chandigarh and the villages are important for the success of the peace accord, analysts said. Haryana, home of the Jats, a militant Hindu caste, has said it would resist the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab unless it received the villages in return.

The federal government, eager to settle the issue before the January 26 transfer deadline, despatched 1,400 enumerators to the villages this week to find out whether the majority of their population was Sikh or Hindu. If Hindi-speaking people are found to be in the majority, the villages will go to Haryana, informed sources said. India is divided into 22 states on the basis of language.

Enumerators carrying out the census told journalists yesterday that they were being intimidated by Sikh police from the Punjab state police force and pleaded for the posting of federal paramilitary police, state-owned television reported. Some of the officials have been replaced following complaints by Punjab that they were not impartial, and the federal government today airlifted a group of officials from here to the villages to replace those who had criticised Sikh police in Punjab, PTI said. Punjab Chief Minister Mr Barnala, whose Akali Dal Party won state elections in September, defeating Mr Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, had demanded the replacement of the enumerators who had protested against the Punjab police.

Analysts here said the ownership of the 54 villages had become a prestige battle between Haryana and Punjab, traditional rivals. Mr Gandhi could issue a federal ordinance allowing the transfer of Chandigarh and the villages, but that may be seen here as a setback to his policy of allowing the Sikhs to run their own affairs, analysts said.

New Delhi police said yesterday that they had discovered a time bomb powerful enough to destroy a large building in a room rented by a Sikh. They had earlier warned residents here not to touch any unknown object and to report suspicious movements to the police in advance of the Republic Day celebrations.

Sikh militants in Amritsar yesterday began preparations for the demolition January 26 of the Akal Takht, the highest seat of Sikh temporal power, damaged during a June 1984 Indian Army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar to flush out Sikh militants. Repairs have been carried out with government help, but some Sikhs objected to this, on the grounds that it was sacrilege for non-believers to interfere in their shrines, and have said they will demolish and rebuild the Akal Takht.

Sikh sources in Amritsar said that the militants had begun a non-stop recitation of their holy book yesterday in preparation for the demolition.

Language Survey Begins
BK141628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Mathew Commission has ordered an on-the-spot language survey in 54 villages of Fazilka and Muktsar Tahsils [revenue area] of Punjab. A survey team of over 1,400 persons leaves Delhi tonight for Punjab for this purpose. The registrar general of India, Mr V.H. Verma, will supervise the survey operations.

A team of officials led by the additional secretary in the Union Home Ministry, Mr B.J. Heerjee, is also reaching Abohor tomorrow morning. He will be giving his findings direct to Mr Justice K.K. Mathew.

The language survey is to be undertaken on Thursday and Friday [16, 17 January]. Of the 54 villages, 53 are in Fazilka Tahsil and only 1 in Muktsar Tahsil. The Punjab government has assured full cooperation and security to the survey team.

Meanwhile, the Mathew Commission, which held its sitting in the capital today, has asked for an extension of its term till the 25th of this month to complete its task. The commission was set up under the Punjab accord to determine the Hindi speaking areas of Punjab to be transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh.

The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has said in a submission to the Mathew Commission that the procedure is unwarranted. He said it amounts to a referendum and not the determination of the language spoken by the people. The Haryana chief minister, Mr Bhajan Lal, has expressed happiness at the decision to have a language survey. He said in a statement that in view of this the all party meeting called by him at Chandigarh tomorrow has been postponed.

A message just received says the Home Ministry has conveyed to the Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, that the

center has kept additional forces as stand by. In the event of the state requiring any assistance it will be rushed at short notice.

Further on Language Survey

BK150423 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] A special train carrying over 1,500 officials left New Delhi in the early hours of this morning for Fazilka in Punjab to conduct the language survey in 54 villages. Talking to our correspondent, S. Srinivasan, before the departure, Mr Verma said the findings of the survey will be submitted to the Mathew Commission by Sunday [19 January] after completing the survey on Thursday and Friday.

Each village will be divided into several units of 20 to 25 households. He said over 1,000 investigators will cover the households, totaling around 20,000. A few questions will be asked to the heads of each household to determine the mother tongue of the family. Mr Verma expressed the hope that the entire work will be completed by Friday evening. All the collected data will be tabulated the following day and the required information submitted to the additional secretary who will in turn present it to Mr Justice Mathew. Replying to questions, Mr Verma said this is the first time such a survey is being undertaken at such short notice.

The minister of state for internal security, Mr Arun Nehru, has said that the Home Ministry is taking full and adequate measures to ensure that the enumeration as directed by the Mathew Commission is conducted in a fair and impartial manner.

Survey Term Extended

BK151416 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The term of the Mathew Commission has been extended up to the 22d of this month. According to a notification issued in New Delhi today, the commission has been asked to make its recommendations to the government not later than the 22d.

Meanwhile, nearly 1,400 officials from Delhi reached Abohar today for conducting an on-the-spot language survey in 54 villages in Fazilka and Muktsar Tehsils in Punjab.

Visiting Swedish Official on USSR Nuclear Test Ban

BK161609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Swedish prime minister, Mr Olof Palme, has urged President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, to agree for a total ban on all nuclear tests in the interest of all nations. He also called for public opinion to exert pressure on nuclear powers in the coming months for a total test ban.

Mr Palme was delivering the inaugural Indira Gandhi Memorial Lecture in New Delhi today. It was organized by the Association of Indian Diplomats. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, presided.

Both Mr Palme and Mr Gandhi welcomed the recent announcements of Mr Gorbachev to extend the moratorium on nuclear tests. Mr Gandhi hoped that there will be a positive response from the United States. He suggested a number of measures in the fields of economic, financial and trade policies to bring about better economic situation.

Mr Palme called for an urgent political initiative for launching a long-term strategy to meet the present economic crisis in the world.

Paying glowing tributes to Indira Gandhi, Mr Palme recalled her outstanding contribution to world peace, Nonaligned Movement, and preservation of environment.

Inspection Proposals 'Promising'

LD171106 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Olof Palme said in a speech yesterday evening in New Delhi that the Soviet party chairman, Mikhail Gorbachev, has gone very far in his proposals for inspection on Soviet territory in the event of a possible ban on nuclear arms tests.

On its part, the United States has invited Soviet representatives to its installations in the Nevada desert. Altogether this is very promising, the prime minister said.

Palme received a letter last Wednesday on Soviet leader Gorbachev's new disarmament proposals. The Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, Anatoliy Kovalev, came to Stockholm to give Gorbachev's letter to Palme, who later the same day flew to India. The letter contains no appeal nor any other request, but presents a detailed time-scale for Gorbachev's proposal to make the world free from nuclear weapons before the year 2000.

External Affairs Minister Visits Gulf States

For reportage on the visit by External Affairs Minister Bali Ram Bhagat to Kuwait and Bahrain, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 15 January Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Demonstrations Staged Against U.S. Embassy in Lahore

HK161242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1224 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 16 (AFP) — Pakistan's major political parties staged a big anti-U.S. demonstration in the Punjab capital Lahore today, condemning American economic sanctions against Libya, eyewitnesses reported.

About 2,000 people, ranging from students and lawyers to labourers, led by activists of the eleven-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), marched from Lahore high court building. They passed through the city's busiest roads to the United States Information Centre (USIC), shouting slogans against President Ronald Reagan, Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Israeli and U.S. policies. After burning a U.S. flag, the demonstrators, who included some senior MRD leaders, dispersed when anti-riot police prevented them from entering the building. The demonstration was the second in Lahore since U.S. moves against Libya, and was noticeably larger than the previous rally.

President Zia has backed the Islamic foreign ministers resolution adopted at last week's Fes meeting, expressing solidarity with Libya.

During a visit by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, which ended last night, Pakistan's Shi'a Moslem minority was highly vocal against U.S. policies. On his departure last night thousands chanted slogans in favour of Libya and condemning the United States.

Indian Foreign Secretary Arrives for Talks

BK170301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, arrived in Lahore last evening from New Delhi on a 5-day visit to Pakistan. He will leave for Islamabad today for talks with his Pakistani counterpart, Mr Niaz Naik, on India's proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation and the Pakistani proposal for a no-war pact.

Comments on Upcoming Talks

BK171545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari arrived in Islamabad from Lahore this evening to follow up on talks on merging Pakistan's nonaggression proposal and India's counter offer of a peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he said that he is undertaking the visit in light of the decisions made during the meeting between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on 17 December.

In reply to a question, he said that they will discuss the contents of both proposals and then formulate a comprehensive draft. For this reason it is necessary to establish trust and confidence between the two countries at every level, thus providing the basis for normalizing relations. He said that he has come to Islamabad with positive (?thoughts). The Indian secretary added that Pakistani and Indian leaders have met six times in the past 12 months and the atmosphere now is completely peaceful, friendly, and cordial.

A Radio Pakistan correspondent says that the first round of talks between the foreign secretaries of the two countries will begin tomorrow.

In addition to informal talks between the two secretaries, there will be another round of formal talks as well.

Karachi University Closed 'Indefinitely' After Clash

NC162219 Paris AFP in English 2210 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, Jan 16 (AFP) — Karachi University was closed down indefinitely today after a campus gunbattle between rival student groups left three people wounded, university vice-chancellor Jamil Jalibi said. No arrests were reported.

Today's clash came after a similar incident last week at a medical college here.

Iranian President Rules Out Afghan Talks

BK160130 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Addressing a news conference in Lahore this evening at the close of his 3-day visit to Pakistan, the Iranian president, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, said that the talks he and his foreign minister held in Islamabad covering various areas have been very useful, and ad hoc committees have been set up to promote cooperation in various fields.

The Iranian president also announced that Pakistan and Iran had reached a number of agreements to give practical shape to the idea of an Islamic common market. He said Turkey had also welcomed this idea and the three countries should together form the nucleus of the proposal.

He described his visit to Pakistan as very constructive and successful and said both the brotherly countries have a keen desire to develop relations in the economic, political and cultural fields. He said Iran has given first priority to the development of agriculture and it can gain a lot from Pakistan's experience and research in this field.

Answering a question, he ruled out Iran's participation in all talks, direct or indirect, with the present Kabul regime which, he said, has no right to decide the future of the Afghan people. He said only the Afghan people can decide their destiny and their opinion should be taken into consideration.

To another question, the Iranian president replied that our relations with Saudi Arabia are improving and we have no problem with our Arab brother.

Commentator on Khamene'i Visit, Islamic Unity
BK160607 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Shamim Qadir commentary]

[Text] The president of Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, had wide-ranging talks with the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, at the Aiwan-i-Sadr — president's house — in Islamabad on January 14, 1986.

Apart from in-depth discussion on strengthening of bilateral relations, the two presidents exchanged views on regional situation and international issues such as Afghanistan issue, Lebanon crisis, Palestinian problem, Middle East conflict, and other challenges facing the Islamic ummah [community].

Both Pakistan and Iran reiterated their commitment to continue efforts for stability in the region and to coordinate the effort for unity and solidarity of the Islamic ummah. A delegation of Pakistani ulema representing different schools of thought met the Iranian president in Islamabad on January 14. President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i urged the ulema to work for the solidarity and unity of the Muslim ummah. Pakistan and Iran have always felt proud of the long-standing historical and cultural links. Both the countries are determined to work for the solidarity of the ummah.

Prior to the state visit to Pakistan, both presidents — Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq — gave interviews to the media of each other's countries. In their interviews they revealed the large areas of international relations where complete identity of views existed, particularly on the Palestinian and the Afghan issues. There are complete identity in the views of the two countries. The two governments have similar outlooks on political and trade links among Muslim countries. President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i's strong advocacy for the Economic Cooperation Organization as a forming of good nucleus for the establishment of an Islamic common market should pave the way for not only a more meaningful but also a much broader level of cooperation between Pakistan and Iran.

Such identity of views and increase in the quantum of trade between Muslim countries in particular and the countries of the Third World in general will contribute largely to world peace. It was deliberated in an international conference held in Islamabad in September 1984 that Islamic solidarity is essential for world peace.

In his inaugural address in that conference, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that considering the grave and volatile situation that exists in the world today, unity of the ummah can make significant contributions to world peace. Islam is a (?real) religion of peace. It was Islam that presented to the world the concept of tolerance, compassion, brotherhood of mankind, equality, justice, and human dignity. Islam rejects narrow nationalism, racial arrogance, and color and caste prejudices. The origin of the universally accepted norms of interstate conduct can be traced to the universal principles of Islam (?spelt) by the holy prophet, peace be upon him. It is therefore for the Muslims of the world, wherever they may be, to spread this message of peace and brotherhood.

The Islamic message of peace is not only of a general value, but it is more than relevant to the conditions prevailing in the world today. The need for promoting understanding and goodwill among nations has become paramount. The credentials of Muslims to be able to play a role in helping to promote peace and harmony in the world will doubtlessly be enhanced when they speak with one voice as solidly united ummah and the need for Muslim unity can hardly be overemphasized. It is in fact a necessity for peace on earth and happiness to mankind.

BANGLADESH

Demonstrations Protest U.S. Libya Policy

BK161508 Dhaka SANGBAD in Bengali 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The council of the freedom fighters movement held a procession on 13 January from the National Press Club to protest U.S. aggression against Libya. It staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy at Matijhil. When the police blocked the way of the demonstrators near the embassy, they dispersed.

Addressing the demonstrators in front of the U.S. Embassy at Matijhil, Advocate Munirul Islam, president of the council of the freedom fighters movement, said that the U.S. Government has continued its aggressive activities against all freedom-loving people around the world. We strongly protest U.S. aggression against Libya. He also said that 100 million people of Bangladesh support the government and people of Libya. He also criticized the present military government in Bangladesh, which has not protested the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Party Chief Comments on Public Support, Ershad Moves

BK151644 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Begum Khaleda Zia, chief of Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP], said on Sunday that people have lent their full support to the movement for realisation of five-point demand as they believe in the restoration of democracy.

Begum Zia was addressing a special party meeting held at the Institution of Engineers on the day. The meeting was participated by representatives of different committees and front organisations of the party from different parts of the country.

Begum Zia in her presidential address at the meeting claimed that BNP was the Government's only target. The Government has been making all efforts to destroy her party so that they can continue to remain in power, she added. This is so because it is a Democratic Party having support of the masses, she said. The memory of the founder chairman of the party Shaheed President Zia is still fresh in the hearts of the people, the BNP chief said.

When the demand for realisation of five points was at its peak early last year, the Government reimposed Martial Law restricting all political activities, she recalled adding the imposition of restrictions on political activities was followed by detention of political leaders, students and trade union leaders throughout the country, she said.

Begum Zia also announced at the meeting that the National Executive Committee of the party would be formed before the observance of the birth anniversary of Ziaur Rahman which falls on January 19. It may be recalled here that the party is run by an 11-member Standing Committee since June last year.

"I will keep the party alive till the last day of my life", she asserted amid thunderous' slogans and clappings. She however said that the reorganisation of the party would be given careful scrutiny as some of those given prominence in the party have betrayed and joined hands with the Government.

Begum Zia said the seven party alliance, the 15-party combine Jama'at-e Islami and other Democratic Parties are struggling for the realisation of five-point demand while on the other the Government has formed Jatiya Party with the deserters. But the 18-point committee and Janadal could not reach the people. So will be the fate of Jatiya Party she said.

President Ershad is being identified as the party chief, which is a violation of Government Service Rules she noted adding if General Ershad is interested in politics, he can do so without uniform, she said. The BNP chief said the Government will be compelled to hand over power to people's representatives through holding of parliamentary polls under a neutral Government.

Begum Zia said that President Ershad with the assumption of power announced that he would launch jihad against corruption but that is no longer heard as corruption is all-pervading. Those who are involved in smuggling are doing so under the protection of influential quarter, she alleged.

Dwelling at length on different aspects of the country's socio-economic policies, she said the economy of the country has been shattered and agricultural sector is totally neglected. Though it is said that agriculture has been given priority in national development, in reality the price of inputs has been raised and the growers have been deprived of fair price for their produce.

Meeting on Ganges Resources Held With India

BK161621 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Bangladesh-India joint committee of experts began its first meeting in Dhaka today for a study on the augmentation of the dry season flow of the Ganges at Farakka. The irrigation secretary, Mr Mohammad Ali, is leading an 11-member Bangladesh team at the meeting while the Indian water resources secretary, Mr Ramaswamy Ayyar, is heading a 7-member delegation of his country.

During a 3-day meeting the committee is expected to work out the procedures of the joint study to be conducted over the 12 months. On completion of the joint study an Indo-Bangladesh summit meeting is scheduled to be held to take decisions on the long-term augmentation of the Ganges waters and also on sharing the waters of other common rivers.

SRI LANKA

Athulathmudali on Stateless Persons, TULF Proposals

BK161149 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Addressing media personnel last evening, the minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, expressed satisfaction over the successful solution of the problem of stateless persons. He pointed out that this was the last stage of the Sirimavo-Shastri

pact. The minister said that the 94,000 persons, who are to be granted Sri Lankan citizenship, were not willing to return to India.

Mr Athulathmudali also disclosed that the Eelam National Liberation Front has denied a report that it had withdrawn from the cessation of hostilities. The proposals submitted by the Tamil United Liberation Front are now under consideration. Expressing the government's readiness for a negotiated settlement, the minister said that the problem was whether the terrorist groups would agree to such a course of action.

Security Zone Declared Around Jaffna After Shelling
BK161316 Colombo Domestic Service in English
1245 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The government has declared security zones in Jaffna. They include a radius of 1,000 metres from Jaffna fort and all Army and other security forces camps. The declaration of security zones in Jaffna followed a nonstop 48-hour mortar barrage on the Jaffna fort.

The government also announced that the security forces will be free to engage any enemy using mortar fire against them. In order to defend the camps the security forces will retaliate with heavy weaponry, including mortar.

Security forces told LANKA Puwath that separatist terrorists fired a number of mortar rounds into the Jaffna fort early this morning. (?A few) soldiers were injured. The troops opened fire and it is believed that three terrorists were injured. This was the second successive day the terrorists fired mortars at the Jaffna fort.

The security forces have stated that their actions are bound to (?involve) civilian casualties and destruction of some civilian properties as they will not be able to use any [words indistinct].

'Terrorists' Killed by Security Forces 16 Jan
BK171343 Colombo Domestic Service in English
1245 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Security sources told LANKA PUWATH that six Marxist terrorists and three soldiers were killed yesterday as terrorists continue to violate the cessation of hostilities. At Dehiowita in the east, terrorists exploded a surface mine which killed three soldiers. At Navatkuli in Jaffna, six terrorists were killed when the troops counterattacked. The sources said that the incident occurred when terrorists hiding in tree ambushed a security forces patrol. When the troops were returning, the terrorists had fired again but there were no casualties among the security forces. The terrorists later withdrew throughout [as heard] Jaffna town.

Meanwhile, 40 terrorist suspects were arrested at Kilinochchi. Security sources said that 24 persons were later released after identification. At (Uttarakoram) in Kilinochchi, terrorists fired at troops from a hideout and when the troops returned fire, three terrorists were killed. [figures as heard] The troops recovered two grenades, one VHS transistor receiver, two tractors, two trailers, three motor cycles, and a box of consumer items from the hideout.

Iraq Held Responsible for Abu Dhabi Explosion

LD161804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] An explosion shook parts of Abu Dhabi this morning. IRNA reports that the explosion occurred in the building which houses the Syrian and South Yemeni airlines. Experts in Middle East affairs believe that explosions which have taken place in the Persian Gulf littoral countries are of the kind planned by the security organization of the Iraqi regime. In this connection, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told our correspondent in an interview that today's explosion in Abu Dhabi follows the resumption of Iraq's threats and lack of success at the conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries, and has exposed another of that regime's crimes.

The Islamic Republic of Iran announces that it will use all its facilities to support the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf against the threats of the Iraqi regime. The Islamic Republic of Iran advises the neighboring countries not to submit to the blackmail tactics of the Iraqi regime, although they must be well aware that they can never trust that regime.

It is hoped that the exposure of such crimes committed by the lackies of the hated regime of Iraq in an independent and friendly country -- that is, the UAE -- will make the world public realize the true nature of the 'Aflaqi regime of Iraq and will make the world understand the fundamental stances of the Islamic Republic of Iran which believes that as long as that regime is in power in Baghdad, security, peace, and quiet will not return to the region.

Majlis Speaker Delivers Friday Prayer Sermons

LD171311 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report by correspondents of the Central News Unit the Friday prayers' political-religious rites were held in most parts of the country today.

Tehran's Muslim people, too, with their monolithic presence in Tehran University and the surrounding thoroughfares observed the Friday prayers' political-religious rites under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani today.

At the outset of his sermons, referring to the repercussions of the visit to Pakistan and a few African countries by Mr Khamene'i, president of the republic, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin the visit to Pakistan by our country's president and the vast presence of that country's Muslim people in the ceremonies welcoming him constitute a major event. This visit is something unprecedented in the history of diplomacy.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: Mr Khamene'i's visit to Pakistan was so important that it overshadowed a number of important events in the region and even the arrogant mass media prudently passed over the problem of the detention of U.S. and British ships in the Persian Gulf by the Iranian Navy. Of course this stems from the fact that our position with regard to the passage of ships through the Hormuz Strait and their traffic through the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman is clear-cut and well-known.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: The visit's significance is such that the Zionist radio referred to it as a political warning and, as the world attempted to curb the export of Islamic revolution and -- by spreading a propaganda smokescreen -- to confine it within our country's borders, this visit and the welcome accorded to the president of a Muslim country have made all their calculations appear ridiculous. Their arrogant hopes were dashed thanks to these events.

In the same connection the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly emphasized: The Pakistani people's welcome to Islam and to the president of a Muslim country is only one example and, in my opinion, the same thing applies to all Muslim countries. Although plans had not been made previously for this visit -- despite arrogant propaganda -- the Pakistani people, who have just emerged from the burden of military rule, ardently, enthusiastically, and on a massive scale came to the airport and lined the highways leading there. Even that country's Muslim young people, emulating our faithful youth on the fronts, wore colored bands and chanted slogans supporting Islam, the Islamic revolution, and the imam of the Islamic nation. Quoting the Americans themselves, the Pakistani people took a great deal of trouble to come from far away to the route of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to kiss the car carrying him. This ardor, enthusiasm, and excitement was unexpected by the arrogant countries.

This visit and subsequent events that took place in Islamabad and Lahore demonstrate the successful export of the Islamic revolution outside Iran's borders. In most countries in the world where such conditions are allowed, the people will act in a similar manner toward the Islamic Republic as did the Pakistani people.

The Majlis speaker emphasized: The Pakistani people's movement has demonstrated that should a genuine, healthy, and resistant movement come about in the world and should the people themselves resist, no power on earth would be able to withstand the power of the people's correct ideas.

Addressing counterrevolution and the enemies of the Islamic revolution he said: Let Islam's enemies know that Islam is far too brilliant for you to be able to dim its light. The world today has come to recognize the Islamic Republic and the Islamic revolution, and the revolution has also been exported.

Continuing his sermons the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council referred to the presence on the borders of the convoys dispatched by the Islamic revolution committees for waging battle against the mercenaries and merchants of death and wished the latter success.

Majlis Deputies Discuss Khamene'i Visit to Pakistan

LD170056 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 16, IRNA — Speaking in the open session of the Majlis here Thursday, Mrs Gohar al-Shariyeh Dastgheyb, deputy from Tehran, talked about birth anniversary of Hadhrat

Zeinab (2), daughter of the first imam of Shi'ite Muslims, which coincided the nurse day. [as received]

Further in her speech, she referred to enthusiastic welcome given to President 'Ali Khamene'i during his recent visit to Pakistan. She said such a warm welcome by the Muslims in Pakistan, was a sign of vigilance of Muslims.

She also referred to the martyrdom of the Egyptian soldier, Sulayman Khatir, as an indication of awakening of Muslims and their return to Islamic patterns.

Another speaker of the session, deputy from Ilam, Ilam Province, Mohammad-Naqi Lotfi, also commented on warm welcome given to President Khamene'i in Pakistan. He said that such a reaction showed interest of the Pakistani Muslims in the Islamic revolution of Iran and its leadership. Furthermore, he added, it meant triumph of the oppressed over the oppressors.

On the Iraqi-imposed war he said that great number of volunteers joining the Karbala' caravans proved determination of the Iranian people to crush the enemy.

The session, presided over by speaker Hoj 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and later by vice-speaker Hoj Mohammadi-Yazdi, ended at noon and the next meeting is scheduled for next Sunday.

Tehran Reportage on Khamene'i Visit to Tanzania

Met by Tanzanian President, Officials

LD161753 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Jan. 16, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i arrived here Thursday in the second leg of his trip to a number of Afro-Asian countries. President Khamene'i was welcomed by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Prime Minister Joseph Warioba, Zanzibar president, and leaders of Tanzania's revolutionary party.

Upon the arrival of the Iranian delegation, national anthems of the two countries were played and President Khamene'i was given a 21-cannon-fire salute. He later reviewed the guard of honor. On the way to his residence, accompanied by the Tanzanian president, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i was given a warm welcome by thousands of Tanzanians who were chanting "Khomeyni the leader".

During his stay here, President Khamene'i will hold meetings with Tanzanian president and representatives of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) and Organization of African Unity (OAU). He will also visit Zanzibar. The Iranian president is to attend a press conference here Friday.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

GF170907 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The first round of talks between the foreign ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tanzania was held yesterday afternoon in Dar es Salaam. In this meeting the foreign minister of Iran spoke of the need for further expansion of relations between the countries and said: Since political relations were first established between Iran and Tanzania, the consultations between them have been expanding satisfactorily. Our foreign minister said in view of the framework set up in talks held between the presidents of Iran and Tanzania, the contact between the two countries in the fields of oil, commerce, cultural affairs, health and agriculture will be followed up in four committees formed for this purpose.

Our correspondent in Tanzania reports that soon after the first round of talks had taken place between the foreign ministers of Iran and Tanzania these committees immediately began work. According to the report, the result of the work done by these committees will be discussed at the second round of talks to be held between the foreign ministers of Iran and Tanzania.

Holds Talks With President Mwiniy

GF170750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president, began his first round of talks with Ali Hassan Mwiniy, the president of Tanzania, yesterday afternoon.

According to our correspondent in Tanzania, the prime minister of Tanzania, the foreign ministers of both countries, certain Tanzanian ministers, and certain Iranian officials were also present during these talks. The Tanzanian president expressed great pleasure over Mr Khamene'i's visit to Tanzania and said: Your visit to our country is a sign of the deep friendship that exists between Iran and Tanzania. As the representative of the Tanzanian nation, I extend my best greetings to the Iranian people for their achievements as a result of the Islamic revolution I also express my best wishes to Imam Khomeyni.

The Tanzanian president said: Tanzania, soon after its successful revolution, announced a war against poverty and unemployment. Fortunately, he said, the condition of the Tanzanian people is better today than at that time.

Stressing Tanzania's policy of struggle against colonialism and Tanzanian support for freedom movements, the Tanzanian president said: We are an active member of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the Nonaligned Movement. The Tanzanian president said that the two countries of Iran and Tanzania have common views on many world issues: both countries condemn oppression and colonialism, and support liberation movements. We both consider the Israeli and South African regimes to be aggressors who are engaged in exploiting the peoples, and condemn them. These regimes are bound to fail, and we believe that the major powers must stop supporting these two regimes.

Referring to the imposed war of Iraq against Iran, the Tanzanian president said: We know very well why this war is continuing. We also know that it was not Iran that started the war; rather the war was imposed on Iran. The Tanzanian president concluded by saying that the Islamic Republic of Iran should estab-

lish greater cooperation with Tanzania in the fields of commercial exchanges, agricultural services, culture and communication.

Mr Khamene'i, in his reply address to the Tanzanian president, thanked him for the warm welcome accorded to him by the government and people of Tanzania and said: We are happy to be visiting Africa and the friendly country of Tanzania. We express the total support and sincere friendship of the Islamic Republic of Iran for our African brothers. Africa has been an oppressed region, and we express our concern and brotherly feelings for the African people. Speaking of struggle of the African people, the Iranian president said: The South African regime, which is in fact an obsolete regime, is in the true sense of the word an outcast. Even more condemnable is the major powers' support and backing for this threadbare, reactionary, and cruel regime.

Mr Khamene'i stressed: Iran cannot consider remaining unconcerned over South African actions and injustices, and for this reason Iran has established close relations with those inclined to and those actually intending to confront the South African regime. Our message is that we cooperate with those who struggle against the racist South African regime. We will cooperate and coordinate with the people who struggle against this regime, even within South Africa. We cannot conceal our (?support) for the surge of struggle that has appeared among the people of these occupied territories. This is another manifestation of the very same struggle that our Muslim nation waged agaisnt the satanic regime within Iran.

The Iranian president continued his address by speaking of the direct relations that exist between the Zionist regime and the racist regime in South Africa. He said: These two regimes are very similar; they have the same set of supporters all over the world. They both continue their reciprocal cooperation and are in complete accord with each other.

In fact, the United States and other superpowers founded these two regimes in Israel and South Africa to serve their policies and their hegemonic designs. The most unfortunate reason for their success in the field has been the fact that there has been no immediate and real confrontation against them.

Mr Khamene'i stressed the point that Iran has been condemning the South African regime in all world forums and in all its statements, and has waged this war against this regime in the world political arena. We also intend that our reciprocal relations with the Frontline Countries who are against South Africa must be based on struggle against this colonial regime. For this reason our first act after our own successful revolution was to sever relations with South Africa. There has been no change in this policy since.

The Iranian president also spoke of the common bonds that exist between Iran and Tanzania, stating: We both believe in the Nonaligned Movement, and we also believe that the Nonaligned Movement must be accepted. [as heard] We have come here to establish all kinds of cooperation with your country, particularly in commerce and agriculture, in health and medical fields, and in preventing diseases. Regarding cooperation in the field of medicine the Iranian president said: The Red Crescent Society of Iran intends to establish medical clinics in Tanzania.

Concluding his address Mr Khamene'i spoke about the willingness of Iran's Reconstruction Crusade Organization to cooperate in village extension services and in making use of Tanzanian manpower to develop the poor areas of Tanzania. Mr Khamene'i said: The reconstruction crusade, which is a product of our revolution, is ready to start a vigorous movement in Tanzania. Iran's reconstruction crusade can put to good use the experiences gained during the Iranian revolution in expanding and developing rural areas and in other agricultural matters, and is sincerely interested in serving your people.

According to reports received from Tanzania, the president of Tanzania gave a banquet in honor of the Iranian president and his entourage yesterday evening in Dar es Salaam.

Exiled Iranian Leader Hospitalized in Paris

AU161920 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 16 (AFP) — A leading Iranian exile here, Admiral Ahmad Madani who was commander of the Iranian Navy under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and later a candidate for the presidency after the Islamic Revolution, has been hospitalized after eating "bad mushrooms," relatives said here today.

But an Iranian Shi'ite leader here, Ayatollah Ruhani, said Adm. Madani had collapsed minutes after eating sweets from a package delivered to his house several days ago by two men who said it was a gift from "supporters in Iran." The admiral's relatives refused to reveal Mr. Madani's condition and where he was hospitalized.

Iraqi Muslims Kill Five Security Force Members

LD170019 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] An Iraqi security forces' vehicle became the target of the Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries' fire on its way along the Mosul-Dahuk road near a petrol station and was destroyed. Reports received by the Central News Unit state that in the course of this successful Muslim revolutionary attack five members of the crew of this vehicle, including an officer of the security forces, were killed.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,352

LD161633 Tehran IRNA in English 1513 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 16, IRNA — Exchange of fire rages between Iran's Islamic combatants and Iraqi troops in north-western fronts Wednesday in which several enemy group and individual bunkers were demolished and a number of enemy troops were killed or wounded, reported the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Thursday [16 January].

In its Communique number 2352, the command also said that 10 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded during exchange of fire in western fronts. Seven group bunkers, an observation post, and a munitions depot of the enemy troops were also demolished.

It said Iran's artillery fire inflicted heavy casualties on Iraqi vehicles deploying troops in Halaleh operational region and forced them to flee.

Iranian forces checked enemy attempts to plant mines and build fortifications in Mehran region, according to the Communique. It added that Iranian artillery fire checked movements of enemy vehicle columns in Naft-e Shah, Mandali, Kani-Sheykh and Badrah regions.

In the southern fronts, it said, Iranian combatants inflicted heavyfticasualties and damages on the enemy forces by opening artillery fire on Iraqi command posts, supply routes and positions. Iraqi troops supported by artillery fire tried to approach Iranian positions in Hawr al-Hawizah operational region but were forced to flee by the fire of the Iranian Muslim forces sustaining casualties, the command said. It said Iran's gendarmerie forces shelled enemy positions in Zobeydah and Abadan regions killing or wounding several Iraqi troops, demolishing an engineering vehicle and setting ablaze a munitions depot of the enemy.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled

GF161533 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] According to IRNA, over the past 24 hours, the towns of Abadan and Khorramshahr came under enemy shelling.

As a result of this shelling, some areas of the two towns were damaged.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 JANUARY 1986

PDRY Conflict

'Ali Nasir Muhammad's opponents claimed victory in broadcasts by a Lahij-based radio. Statements on behalf of the YSP Political Bureau accused 'Ali Nasir Muhammed of staging an unsuccessful attempt to liquidate other YSP leaders and warned that further "illegal acts" by 'Ali Nasir's supporters are "absolutely prohibited." YSP sources cited by the radio claimed that "most" YSP Political Bureau members survived the "treacherous" attempt by the private guard of the PDRY chairman, who fled the capital soon after the failure of his "perfidious coup attempt." Claiming that Aden has returned to "normal" life, the radio urged citizens to return to work and it broadcast numerous messages of support for the YSP Political Bureau from military and civilian sources. On foreign policy, a YSP statement welcomed the Soviet role in containing the situation and also expressed the hope that relations with the YAR will be consolidated and developed. while the radio described itself as "Aden, Voice of the PDRY," a south Yemeni source cited by KUNA claimed that the radio is broadcasting from Lahij.

Meanwhile, Addis Ababa radio announced that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad returned "home" 19 January after a short stopover in Addis Ababa to discuss the crisis with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam. Although an "official" source cited by Sanaa radio stated that 'Ali Nasir has returned to Aden, the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* said Yemeni sources in Sanaa believe he is in the YAR city of Ta'izz.

In another development, the PDRY premier and foreign minister sent a message to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih urging him to prevent PLO forces from intervening in the conflict. The appeal, reported by TASS, expressed appreciation for the YAR leader's call for a cease-fire but warned that any outside interference will only complicate the situation. The message from Moscow followed Salih's cease-fire appeal, broadcast by Sanaa radio 18 January, in which he announced that Palestinian fighters carrying white flags would supervise a cease-fire starting the following day. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who discussed the PDRY crisis in talks with Salih over the weekend, confirmed that PLO forces have been dispatched to the PDRY in remarks reported by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio, adding that the fighting has stopped.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil has stressed that the recent events in the Christian sector were not designed to end the "Arab option" or harm the relationship with Syria, Beirut radio reported 20 January. The president and the Phalangist Party are preparing for a broad Christian conference in Bkirki, seat of the Maronite patriarchate, the radio added. A Lebanese Forces Executive Committee statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio 17 January likewise emphasized the need to continue collaboration with Syria and called for the establishment of an "expanded Christian grouping" in Bkirki to decide "weighty national matters." A 19 January Lebanese Forces military meeting was chaired by Chief of Staff Samir Ja'ja', who emphasized that the Lebanese Forces must be the only military force in the Christian sector, according to the radio. At a subsequent meeting with Phalangist Party leaders, Ja'ja' stressed the need to clear the atmosphere between the party and the Lebanese Forces, the radio noted.

On the Muslim side, militia leaders Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt sharply criticized President al-Jumayyil in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio and the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. In remarks broadcast by Beirut radio after his return from talks with the Syrian president, Prime Minister Rashid Karami deplored the "coup" on the Christian side and noted that the "partisan" character of the head of state has led to calls for the president's resignation.

In a separate development, three Spanish Embassy officials were kidnapped in Beirut on 17 January according to Voice of Lebanon. AFP noted that the kidnappers are seeking the release of two Shi'ites jailed in Spain for the attempted murder of a Libyan official and will "carry out the death sentence passed on the three."

Israel

Israel is negotiating "very seriously" with Jordan and the Palestinians about ways to start the peace process, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated during a banquet speech in The Hague reported by Jerusalem radio. Peres also told a news conference in The Hague that he believes Jordan's King Husayn seriously intends to bridge Arab-Israeli differences and that the Soviet Union can play a part in an international conference on the Middle East, according to the radio. These remarks followed Peres' 19 January meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, which the radio described as "extremely friendly."

Arab reaction to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain included Kuwait's decision to recall its ambassador from Madrid for "consultations," as reported by KUNA. JANA viewed Spain's move as its "biggest mistake" in the otherwise "excellent" relations between the Arab and Spanish peoples.

In a separate development, Jerusalem television cited "reliable" information that one of three Israeli MIA's from the Al-Sultan Ya'qub battle in 1982 is alive and being held in Damascus.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran repelled an Iraqi tank attack on Eynkhosh 18 January and launched a penetration operation in the Darbani Khan sector 19 January in which over 60 Iraqi troops were killed, according to military statements reported by IRNA and Tehran radio. Mean-

while, Iraqi forces inflicted heavy casualities on Iranian troops attempting to advance in the "central operational sector" 20 January, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses related.

As for air attacks, Iraqi aircraft raided Khark Island 18 January and hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast 19 January, according to other Iraqi military communiques carried by Voice of the Masses. A Dutch vessel, the *Smit Maassluis*, was hit by a missile south of Khark Island 19 January, AFP reported, citing Lloyd's maritime intelligence service. Iran meanwhile has begun placing floating oil docks in the Gulf to thwart Iraqi attempts to hinder its oil exports, IRNA reported.

Jordan

Relations with Syria are "actively progressing toward integration," *AL-RA'Y* reported, citing a statement by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri to the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD*. Meanwhile, the Libyan foreign liaison secretary stated in a Damascus news conference that diplomatic relations between Libya and Jordan will be resumed in the near future, according to an AFP report cited by *SAWT AL-SHA'B*.

Libya

A military decision broadcast by Tripoli radio called on servicemen from other Arab countries to volunteer for the Libyan Armed Forces. The decision, signed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in his capacity as "supreme commander" of the Libyan Armed Forces, said that Arab volunteers whose military service in their own countries ended within the past 3 years and whose rank "must not be above colonel" will be treated in exactly the same way as Libyan servicemen if accepted into the armed services. Meanwhile, a commentary carried by the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland called on the "Arab masses" to adopt the slogan "1,000 suicide and fedayeen operations per day."

Sudan

According to Defense Minister Uthman 'Abdallah, rebel troops inside and outside of the country total about 12,000 men, while 10,000 others are "being held in reserve" and are "in training," SUNA reported. 'Abdallah said the rebel forces suffered "heavy losses" in a series of attacks in various areas 5-17 January, while no government losses were incurred. On the other hand, the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) radio reported that 89 government troops were killed in an ambush by SPLA troops in the Upper Nile region.

DRA-Pakistan

Twenty-three U.S. "advisers" were killed and 7 others wounded when a bus carrying them was bombed in the Kabir Pachah region of Pakistan, according to BAKHTAR. Meanwhile, about 400 Soviet troops "wearing tribal clothes" entered the Pakistani border areas of Khyber and Tirah to "foment trouble" among the local tribes, KUNA reported, citing the *PAKISTAN TIMES*.

In a political development, 3 nonparty members were appointed vice presidents of the DRA Revolutionary Council and 18 officials were elected to its Presidium, Kabul radio reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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BAKHTAR Reports U.S. Advisers Killed in Pakistan

LD190743 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 18, BAKHTAR — Twenty-three American advisers were killed and seven were seriously wounded, while their bus was exploded by a bomb explosion in Kabir Pachah region on its way to Taka region. Eyewitnesses coming to Jalalabad say that the attacks of the free tribes of Khyber people are continuing on the military forces of the despotic regime of Pakistan and getting intensified day by day.

Karmal Addresses Revolutionary Council Session

LD191609 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Concluding speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at extraordinary session of the DRA Revolutionary Council in Kabul on 16 January — recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed members of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Recently, the Revolutionary Council in its extraordinary session approved most important documents concerning new programs; that is to say, the 10 theses and Revolutionary Council statement. In these documents the nature and the national and democratic characteristics of our revolution and its major and immediate duties, under the present circumstance, were clarified and specified.

The highest organ of the state authority invited all compatriots to take part in the execution of the national and immediate duty of the present stage of the revolution; that is to say, to stop bloodshed, normalize the situation throughout the country, restore peace again throughout our country -- our country, the united revolutionary Afghanistan.

As a result of this invitation, the noble, peace-loving and toiling people of Afghanistan — workers, peasants, tradesman, intelligentsia, clergy, national and commercial and enterpreneurs, and the people of all nationalities, tribes, and clans of the country — have affirmed and expressed their support.

Once again we should declare to the world public that the people of Afghanistan, after being freed from the chains of the British colonialists, once again in 7 Sowr 1357 corresponding with 27 April 1978, have permanently determined their destiny for themselves. [applause] On both occasions, in accordance with the international law, this self-determination was recognized by the people, nations, and countries of the world-including the Western capitalist countries and the United States. The people of Afghanistan no longer receive orders, commands or instructions from outside. [applause].

At this very moment the flag of the DRA -- a free and independent country, an Islamic country, and a member of the nonaligned countries and will remain as such -- is flying high at the United Nations. [applause]

We must point out that the delegates of the people of Afghanistan are taking part in the administration and government of the DRA. The independent people of Afghanistan will never again allow any foreign power — including international and regional reaction headed by the U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism — to impose their notorious regimes on them. The unity of democratic forces forms the social pillar of our government.

At present the party and the revolutionary government are taking major steps to create a positive and advantageous atmosphere of understanding between various social and political forces for the national and social reconstruction of the homeland.

The Revolutionary Council statement -- as regards the inclusion of representatives of all strata and various social groups in the leadership organs of the national and government administration -- is being fulfilled in practice. On this basis the DRA Council of Ministers is being broadened by including credible representatives of society in its composition.

I wanted to point out that among the newly appointed 21 ministers, deputy ministers, and equivalent level high-ranking officials, 15 of them are not party members. This represents the [words indistinct] of the party and revolutionary sovereignty.

The DRA Revolutionary Council heads the system of governmental sovereignty and functions as the highest organ in the country. Its decisions indicate that the words of the party and our revolutionary government are not inconsistent with their action. [applause] We have doubled the size of the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium.

The elected persons in these organs are the most credible representatives of all social strata and groups of the people, all nationalities, tribes, and clans of the country who are faithful patriots and earnestly support the task of the homeland and revolution.

Among the new members of the DRA Revolutionary Council, 71 percent of them are not party members. Thus, the number of the nonparty Revolutionary Council members has reached 39 percent, while previously it was only 2.9 percent. This is a clear example of the broadening of social pillars of the revolutionary sovereignty and of the effort of the party and government to attract all social groups in the administration of the government.

In the near future the Revolutionary Council and its presidium, for the first time since the revolution, will approve the fundamental directions of the socio-economic development of the DRA in 1365-1369 [1365 begins on 21 March 1986]. This will be a historic document which will specify an important stage in the life of the country.

In the coming few months the prosecution department law, sarandoy law, attorneys' law, government sovereignty law, [words indistinct], law on military crimes and a number of other legislative documents, will be approved by the Revolutionary Council.

Naturally, the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium must further more discuss and solve the issues regarding the [words indistinct] specific socio-economic and cultural matters, raising

the living standard of the people and consolidating the country's defense capability.

Foreign policy issues are the most important activities of the highest organs of the state sovereignty.

Since the beginning of the April Revolution victory we have declared that Afghanistan is a peace-loving, progressive and (?nonaligned country and with an anti-war position), that condemns aggressive actions and works for the progress and growth of friendly relations with other countries.

Our policy regarding a just solution of relations with Iran and Pakistan is completely clear. [as heard] We have always expressed our readiness to restore normal relations and good neighborliness on the basis of reciprocal respect and noninterference in each other's affairs. On the basis of these principles, talks with Pakistan have been continuing since 1982. These talks have not yet reached any specific agreements nor reduced tension on the borders of Afghanistan, because Pakistan and those forces backing that country have not shown a rational mind, realism, or genuine interest in a political solution. In the future we will strive, in a patient manner, for useful political understanding and talks, because we are sincerely interested in peace and good neighborliness.

Esteemed Revolutionary Council members. I have spoken about the general subjects and future duties of the Revolutionary Council so that all of us can once again more clearly see the great extent of the tasks entrusted to us by the people.

Today the permanent commissions [words indistinct] organs of the Revolutionary Council are being elected. A large number of the members of the council will have specific duties. The permanent commissions are aiding organs. They have the duty to assist the uninterrupted and effective activities of the highest organs of the state sovereignty. Therefore, these commissions will take part in the analysis and compilation of the issues for consideration at council sessions.

Esteemed Revolutionary Council members. Once again I mention that membership in the Revolutionary Council — as the highest organ of the state sovereignty — does not carry any privileges but is a great honor and a formidable responsibility.

Each of you is duty bound to accomplish your social and representational duties without interrupting your the principle duty. You are not to enjoy any material personal gain from your position. We should always (?respect) the trust of the people. Never under any circumstances abuse the position and social status [words indistinct].

Esteemed Revolutionary Council members. Allow me to express confidence that the DRA Revolutionary Council and its Presidium under the new composition, will noticeably improve their tasks, and will (?utilize) the highest sovereignty for the speedy normalization of the situation in the country, successful construction of the new, democratic, progressive society — a society with social justice — with respect for and observance of the sacred religion of Islam and of the traditions and praise-worthy customs of the people residing in our proud and revolutionary Afghanistan. With (?the duties set out) in the 10 theses, the Revolutionary Council statement and decisions of the 16th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, we will take steps with confidence, faith, courage, determination, and with invincible will (?for their realization). There is no doubt that we will achieve new and formidable victories on this path. [applause]

Composition of New Presidium

LD191617 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that 18 persons were unanimously elected to the Revolutionary Council Presidium at yesterday's DRA Revolutionary Council session. They are:

Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee general secretary and DRA Revolutionary Council president; from Kabul Province; party member; Pashtun nationality;

Abdul Qader, vice president to the Revolutionary Council Presidium President; from Herat Province; party member; Tajik nationality;

Gol Aqa, vice president to the Revolutionary Council Presidium president; from Kabul Province; party member; Pashtun nationality;

Muhammad Anwar Farzam, Revolutionary Council Presidium secretary; from Kabul Province; party member; Pashtun nationality;

Anahita Ratebzad, chairman of the Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organization; from Kabul Province; party member; Pashtun nationality;

Khoda Nur Bawar, chairman of the Central Council of Peasantry Cooperatives; from Helmand Province; party member; Pashtun nationality;

Sayd Mansur Kayani from Parwan Province, leader of Esma'elia group; nonparty member; Sadat [descendent of Muhammad the prophet];

Shah Ali Akbar Shahrestani, dean of the faculty of language and literature, Kabul University; from Oruzgan Province; nonparty member; Hazara nationality;

Abdorrahim Oral, assistant to the National Fatherland Front chairman; from Faryab Province; party member; Turkmen nationality;

Abdorrahim Hatef, National Fatherland Front chairman; from Qandahar Province; nonparty member; Pashtun nationality;

Mawlawi Abdorra'uf, National Fatherland Front Central Council vice chairman; from Badghis Province; nonparty member; Uzbek nationality;

Abdul Star Pordeli, National Fatherland Front Central Council chairman; from Nimroz Province; party member; Baluch nationality;

Farid Ahmad Mozdak, DYOA Central Council first secretary; from Parwan Province; party member; Tajik nationality;

Haji Muhammad Asef Kesbgar, representative of the ironsmith union; party member:Tajik nationality;

Muhammad Azam Systani, Afghanistan Academy of Science member; from Nimroz Province; nonparty member; Tajik nationality;

Naser Dehqan, head of the cooperative, member of the Commission for the Supervision of the Local Organs Election; from Kabul Province, nonparty member; Pashtun nationality;

Najmuddin Khawiani, PDPA Central Committee Organization Department head; from Kabul Province; party member; Tajik nationality;

Nasrollah Waziri, retired Major General, memberof the tribal jerga Central Council; from Paktia Province; party member; Pashtun nationality.

This extraordinary session elected Babrak Karmal chairman of the draft commission for the DRA Constitution and remitted the task of selecting the member of this commission to the Revolutionary Council Presidium. Similarly, in accordance with the Revolutionary Council Presidium's proposal, the provision on setting up permanent commissions, appointment of the chairmen and members of Revolutionary Council commissions, setting up of legislative, international affairs, plan, budget, cultural and social commissions was read to this session by the secretary of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and was approved unanimously.

Keshtmand Addresses Illiteracy Conference
LD201104 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 19, BAKHTAR — An extensive session of the national commission on the eradication of illiteracy was held under the chairmanship of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, DRA. Some members of Politburo and those of the Central Committee of the PDPA, some members of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, ministers and representatives of the party and state organs and social organizations were present at the session.

Addressing the session, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers stated that the party and state of the DRA have paid considerable attention to the expansion of a new system of education and to the eradication of illiteracy in the country in the past five years. The number of literacy courses, he added, have risen from 5000 to over 20 thousand from 1981 to 1985 and the number of graduates from these courses have doubled in the same period. In sum, 1.1 million people have become literate since the April Revolution 1979, said Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand. Campaign against illiteracy aimed at elevating the cultural level of the people is considered to be an important political and social task under the present conditions. The Council of Ministers in one of its latest session has adopted measures for the consolidation of the material and technical bases of campaigning against illiteracy and improvement of the [words indistinct] education in literacy courses, said Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

N. Korean Workers Party Sends Congratulations
LD191135 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 Jan 86

["Text" of congratulatory message from the Workers Party of Korea to the PDPA on the 21st anniversary of the latter's founding]

[Text] To the PDPA Central Committee. The Workers Party of Korea Central Committee expresses its warm congratulations on the occasion of the PDPA's 21st founding anniversary to the Central Committee and all members of the PDPA.

We are pleased and proud that the PDPA has achieved great successes in th struggle against U.S. imperialism, home enemies, and also in accomplishing the tasks of the national and democratic revolution. We believe in strengthening and further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the Workers Party of Korea and the PDPA and we wish further successes and victories in the PDPA's activities.

[Signed] Central Committee of Korean Workers Party, 12 December 1985

Pakistan Reportedly Using F-16's Against Pashtuns
LD200646 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 19, BAKHTAR — Reports reaching from New Delhi say that the tyrannic government of Pakistan is using U.S.-made F-16 fighters and the modern heavy weapons against the Pashtun free tribes in Khyber Region. Islamabad militarists by using such weapons having the capacity of carrying nuclear weapons are killing hundreds of civil individuals of Pahstun tribes in Khyber region.

The United States under Washington-Pakistan military deal has delivered to Islamabad offensive weapons at a worth of 3.2 billion dollars. Under the same accord Islamabad will be receiving twice as much modern weapons from the United States in the coming years. Rajiv Gandhi has revealed it time and again that the arming of Pakistan with offensive modern weapons poses a serious danger to the security of India and the region.

The F-16 fighter is one of the U.S. most advanced offensive weapons which have been supplied to a limited number of countries such as Israel and Pakistan and other U.S. puppet regimes. Islamabad follows the same militaristic strategy in Asia which Israel is using in the Middle East with the U.S.-made weapons. Israel with the implementation of U.S. strategy in the Middle East shed the blood of thousands of innocent arabs and Pakistan those of Pashtun men and women in the free frontier areas.

Khyber events are indicative of the fact that Islamabad regime in collusion with its American masters intends to solve the frontier problems through resorting to force and military weapons.

Tribal Jirga Expresses Support for Pashtun Tribes
LD191151 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Elders, leaders, and representatives of Hazara nationality of the Jaghuri, Malestan, and Qarah Bash districts, Ghazni Province, expressed their support for the correct struggle of the brave Afridi and Shenwar tribes of Khyber agency, in a tribal jirga in Kabul yesterday. They strongly condemned the savage

and inhuman aggression by the army of Pakistan's despotic regine.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports this tribal jirga, held at the initiative of the Hazara toiling nationality's Central Council, convened at that Council's headquarters in Kabul. The jirga began with the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran. Then Sulayman La'eq, PDPA Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of nationalities and tribal affairs, discussed the shameful interference of reaction and imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, in our country's internal affairs and explained in detail reaction and imperialism's sinister aims in the region of the free tribes.

Sulayman La'eq said: It is delightful that you, the brothers of Hazara nationality, who had been oppressed under past despotic regimes and separated from Pashtun nationality, are gathered here today to support the border Pashtun tribes who are under aggressive and savage attacks by General Ziaul Haq's army. You are declaring your support for them and are expressing your solidarity with their just struggles.

The solidarity and unity of all the fraternal nationalities residing in Afghanistan is one of our party and revolutionary state's human aims. This fact must be clear to everyone, namely, that one nationality cannot accomplish any task on its own, only when all nationalities are united can things be done.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that Qabar Ali and Gholam Ali, leaders of Jaghuri District; Abdol Hossain, an elder of Malestan; and Habibollah, an elder of Qarah Bash District, made speeches. Muhammad Awaz Nabizada, deputy minister of nationalities and tribal affairs, the chairman, and a number of members of the Central Council of Hazara nationality were present.

Afridi Tribes To Close All Routes From Pakistan

LD191001 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 18, BAKHTAR — A grand Tribal Jirga headed by Malik Wali Khan Kokikhel, chief of the Afridi tribe, with the participation of over 3000 people was held in Taudamena.

Addressing the Jirga, Malik Wali Khan Kokikhel said that the free tribes have time and again declared to the Pakistani Government to [words indistinct] the Afghan fugitives, who are leading afflicted lives in the filthy camps of Pakistan, to return to their homeland, otherwise they would not have the right [words indistinct] in the territory of the free tribes.

The despotc regime of Pakistan, Malik Wali Khan stated, should immediately release the Afridi youths arrested by the regime, otherwise, the tribes shall take necessary measures and they are ready to make any kind of sacrifices for this end. The report adds that the Jirga decided to completely close all the routes extending from Khyber region to Afghanistan against the professional cutthroats.

Rashid Chowdhury Returns Home 20 January

BK210402 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, returned home last night. He went to West Germany, Sri Lanka and Maldives after attending the sixteenth Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Fes.

Action Plan Agreed With India on River Waters

BK181330 Dhaka Overseas Service in English
1230 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Bangladesh and India signed in Dhaka today an agreed plan of action to be done over 10 months for joint study of dry season augmentation of Ganges water at Farakka and other common rivers for sharing their waters. The irrigation secretary, Mr Mohammad Ali, and the Indian water resources secretary, Mr Ramaswamy Ayyar, signed the agreed plan at the end of 3-day meeting of the Joint Committee of Experts [JCE] in Dhaka. The work plan provides for holding seven meetings and field visits for the joint study which started in Dhaka on Thursday [16 January] when the JCE began its first meeting.

A joint press release issued at the end of the meeting this morning said the work plan spelt out the procedure and method of functioning and the schedule of activities for the joint study having the mandate to recommend a scheme or (?schemes) for augmentation of the dry season Ganges flow at Farakka and sharing other common river waters.

Replying to a question at Zia International Airport before his departure for New Delhi today, the leader of the Indian delegation said there was no prejudice against the inclusion of Nepal for the development and sharing of the Ganges waters. The leader of the Bangladesh delegation, Mr Mohammad Ali, told newsmen at the airport that all possibilities are considered and the work plan method and work schedule prepared to complete the work of the joint study in 10 months [sentence as heard]. The JCE sources said that now almost every month there will be a meeting alternatively in New Delhi and Dhaka. The joint press release said that the JCE will meet next in New Delhi in the last week of February. It said the experts had detailed discussions in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding on the issue.

PRC's Qin Zhongda, Delegation Attend Joint Meeting

BK171615 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text]The Bangladesh-China joint commission began its 3-day meeting in Dhaka today. The plenary session which lasted for 2 hours in the morning discussed the broad issues of bilateral cooperation and ways of their expansion. In the afternoon, the four working groups formed at the plenary session met separately. The leader of the 10-member Chinese delegation, Mr Qin Zhongda, and the finance adviser, Mr M. Syeduzzaman, are leading their respective delegations at the talks. During the 3-day meeting, the commission will review economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. It will also explore the possibility of further expansion of cooperation in these fields. At the end of the joint commission meeting, agreed minutes are expected to be signed.

Zhongda, Ershad Meet

BK181400 Dhaka Overseas Service in English
1230 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The visiting Chinese minister for chemical industry, Mr Qin Zhongda, called on President Ershad at Bangabhavan [presidency] in Dhaka today. The Chinese minister stayed with the president for some time. Finance Adviser Mr M. Syeduzzaman and the Bangladesh ambassador to China, Mr A.Z.M. Enayetullah Khan, and the Chinese ambassador to Bangladesh, Mr Zheng Jiawying, were present. Mr Qin also called on the minister for irrigation, water development and flood control, Mr Anisul Islam Mahmud, in Dhaka today. They discussed matters of mutual interest especially on the Rupganj irrigation project and its early implementation. China is providing both financial and technical assistance for the 26.57 crore taka [10 million] project which is expected to be completed during 1987-88 financial year.

Earlier in the morning, the Chinese minister for chemical industry and leader of 10-member delegation, Mr Qin Zhongda, now visiting Bangladesh, called on Finance Adviser Mr M. Syeduzzaman, in Dhaka.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK191613 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The second session of the Bangladesh-China joint commission ended in Dhaka today with the signing of agreed minutes, reaffirming the desire to further develop bilateral relations. The visiting Chinese minister for chemical industries and leader of 10-member Chinese delegation, Mr Qin Zhongda, and the finance adviser, M. Syeduzzaman, signed the agreed minutes. Both sides agreed to explore possibilities of cooperation in respect of transfer of technology in various sectors. They also agreed to sign soon an agreement for construction of a mini hydropump at Madhav in Sylhet. The next session of the joint commission will be held next year in Beijing.

The planning minister, Mr Sultan Ahmed Chowdhury, explained the aims and contents of the Third 5-Year Plan to the visiting Chinese minister of chemical industries. He called for joint ventures in textile and fertilizer industries and sought Chinese participation in the exploration of oil and gas. The Chinese minister showed interest in coal explorations from (Baratakurea) and Chamanganj coal mines.

PRC Minister Speaks at Dinner

BK210353 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The visiting Chinese minister for chemical industries, Mr Qin Zhongda, has expressed the hope that (?ministerial) cooper-

ation between his country and Bangladesh will continue to grow in all fields to strengthen the bonds for relationship. He was speaking at the dinner hosted in his honor by the Bangladesh commerce minister in Dhaka last night. He said friendship between Bangladesh and China is a symbol of South-South cooperation. Speaking on the occasion, Kazi Zafar Ahmed said Bangladesh is keenly desirous of increasing cooperation with China. The economic relationship between Bangladesh and China is a model of friendship of the two nations. A Chinese delegation is going to Chittagong today to visit the (Safthar) Hydel power station and Kollatoli complex.

EEC Delegation Meets Bangladesh Leaders 20 Jan

BK210403 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The visiting leader of the European Economic Community delegation, Mr (Manfred Mcfeysil) has had talks with Bangladesh leaders on increasing cooperation between the two sides in economic and commercial fields. He met (?secretary) and the minister for commerce, planning, and fisheries and livestock. After the meeting Mr (Mcfeysil) expressed the hope that the entire gamut of trade relationship between the two sides will be discussed in the coming Bangladesh-EEC joint commission meeting in April next.

Editorial Views Results of Election in Assam

BK151256 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English
13 Jan 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The Ill Wind In Assam"]

[Text] The signing of the Assam Accord in August last seems to have been an ill wind that has blown only somebody some good — and most of others no good at all. That somebody is the AGP [Asom Gana Parishad] — and the Assamese who constitute only 35 percent of the total population of the state. The elections in mid-December have gone badly for Congress (I), the AGP sweeping the polls. The electorate split into linguistic and ethnic groups represented [as published] a break-up of the traditional voting frame and pattern with predictable results. With the AGP government in the saddle the bogey of "foreigners," already an issue on which the AGP fought the elections, received its mandate leverage, and the chief minister has since declared that his government will go ahead with the expulsion drive against the 'aliens' in fulfilment of the election pledge. The whole proceeding from the 6-year anti-immigrant campaign through the accord-signing and the elections, to the installation of the new government has only increased fear and uncertainty among five million — plus residents, particularly Bengali-speaking Hindus and Muslims.

On top of it all comes the news carried by the BSS, following an interview with the Indian Home Minister Mr Chavan, that foreign nationals, meaning those who entered the state after 1971, would be deported, mentioning Bangladesh as the place where they would be. Only a couple of days ago one Union minister of state said in Mizoram that all the foreigners that have entered Assam after 1971 must go not only from Assam but also from India and that the Assam Accord will be fully implemented — part by the state government and the rest by the centre.

The accent in the words and the implied collaboration between centre and state are both notable. Not an off-the-cuff statement, the part relating to foreigners in the rest of India only confirms the apprehension expressed by the critics of the accord about its effect in other states of India. Which shows that what is happening in Assam will not remain confined there. The question that such implications of the accord raises is: what the Union Administration is up to — and how it is going to gain?

The accord has resulted in sharply divided ethnic, linguistic and religious groups emerging in Assam, and has the same divisive potential for other states in the Union. In Assam itself a sort of territorial division on the ethnic apd linguistic basis exists, for instance, between the Brahmaputra valley, predominantly Assamese and the Barak valley dominated by Bengalees-Hindus and Muslims. The accord can be said to have exacerbated such divisions.

With Mr Chavan's disclosure that the deportees would be pushed into Bangladesh, the latter comes into the picture more directly than ever before. The Bangladesh stance on the question has been reiterated more than once that it has none of its nationals in Assam. Mrs Gandhi in Indian Parliament had also said (1983) that there were no Bangladeshis in Assam. Under the new dispensation, however, all this becomes a thing of the past. Added to this is also the abrasive of 'fencing' which, according to the Indian home minister, will be erected in selected areas. Deportation and fencing, each separately, or both together, are bound to put a strain on neighbourly relations which have lately shown signs of marked improvement, particularly in the aftermath of the Dhaka SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit.

Quite a few other problems such as the implementation of 1974 boundary agreement and the handing over of the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh and the Ganges water distribution (hopefully, in process of being resolved) remain to be sorted out between India and Bangladesh. In a climate of amity which the seven regional partners are trying to create, anything regionally cropping up to ruffle it, would be most unfortunate, indeed. Any spirit of cooperation and harmony would need to be supported by the political will to promote it by means of concrete acts of friendliness and mutual consideration between India and its neighbours.

Rajiv Gandhi Reconstitutes Congress-I Party

BK191357 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Three union ministers and the deputy chairman of the Rajya Sabha are resigning their posts on being appointed office-bearers in the Congress-I. They are the commerce minister, Mr Arjun Singh, who has been appointed vice president of the Congress-I; and the minister of state for petroleum, Mr Naval Kishore Sharma; and the labor minister, Mr T. Anjiah; both of whom have been appointed general secretaries of the AICC-I [All India Congress-I Committee]. The deputy chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Mrs Najma Heptullah, has also been appointed general secretary in the party.

Announcing the appointments at a news conference in New Delhi today, the Congress-I president, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said he has reconstituted the working committee, the parliamentary board, and the Secretariat as part of his effort to revitalize and rejuvenate the party. The vice president will function under the overall guidance of the working president, Mr Kamalapati Tripathi. Mr Rajiv Gandhi recalled his statement at last month's congress centenary celebrations in Bombay in which he had mentioned the steps he would take to galvanize the party to bring it to the supreme position vis-a-vis the government [word indistinct]. He said under the new setup the party will function with much greater autonomy.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi also announced that Mr Ahmed Patel will be the new Pradesh [State] Congress-I president in Gujarat and Mr Oscar Fernandes in Karnataka.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi said he is confident that the Punjab accord will be implemented shortly. He said we stand by the accord and there is no question of deviating from it. Mr Gandhi said the government is waiting for the Mathew Commission's report and will not interfere with the commission's work. He did not agree with the view that the accord was in jeopardy because of the recent developments in connection with the language survey in Fazilka and Muktsar tehsils [revenue areas].

When a correspondent said that communal tension has built up in Kandukhera village because of the language survey, Mr Gandhi said these are not communal tensions but are based on language. Whenever there is such a problem, such tensions will build up. Despite the fear of violence just before the language survey, it has been carried out peacefully.

Gandhi Reshuffles Cabinet, 2 Ministers Inducted

HK200924 Hong Kong AFP in English 0915 GMT
20 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 20 (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi inducted two new ministers and changed the portfolios of some others in a minor cabinet reshuffle announced today. The new ministers are P. Shiv Shankar in charge of commerce and Chandrasekhar Singh who takes over petroleum, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) agency said.

Mr Gandhi elevated deputy minister in the personnel department P. Chidambaram to minister of state. He transferred P.A. Sangma from the Home Ministry to Labour Ministry.

Mr Shankar and Mr Singh previously served in Mr Gandhi's government as energy minister and textiles minister respectively, but they were dropped when they failed to win parliamentary election.

The reshuffle follows Mr Gandhi's decision announced yesterday to remove Commerce Minister Arjun Singh and Labour Minister T. Anjiah from the government and draft them into the leadership of his ruling Congress (I) Party to "rejuvenate and revitalize" the party.

Gandhi on Cabinet Changes

BK201315 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In an informal chat with newsmen soon after the swearing-in, the prime minister indicated that there would be some more changes in his Council of Ministers, but these would be of a minor nature.

Replying to a question, Mr Gandhi said India and Pakistan have agreed to resolve the outstanding issues bilaterally as per the Simla Agreement. He said we have to take up each issue separately and then see the whole thing together. He agreed with a correspondent that in the process progress may not be rapid.

The prime minsiter expressed optimism that outstanding issues with Pakistan would be resolved one by one.

Asked about the call by the newly formed Muslim League in Pakistan for the settlement of the Kashmir issue on the basis of UN resolution, Mr Gandhi pointed out we have agreed that it should be resolved according to the Simla Agreement.

Commission Completes Survey For Punjab Accord

BK190501 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The limited language survey in all the 54 villages of Fazilka and Muktsar Tehsils [revenue districts] in Punjab has been completed as directed by the Mathew Commission.

The work was completed in 52 villages on Friday [17 January]. It was completed in Kandukhera Village in Muktsar Tehsil and Basirpur in Fazilka Tehsil yesterday. The survey operations in Kandukhera was supervised by the additional secretary in the Union Home Ministry B.J. Heerjee, and the registrar general of India, Mr V.H. Verma. In Basirpur the joint registrar general of India, Mr V.P. Pandey was present.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondents P.J.S. Trehan, and (Vasant Salve) who visited the two villages report that the survey was undertaken smoothly without any untoward incident.

Mr Heerjee told our correspondent that the computation of the survey results will begin this evening and the final report will be submitted to the Mathew Commission at the earliest. The Mathew Commission is to decide the areas that should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh.

Tension Continues Over Akal Thakt Demolition

Moderate Sikhs Oust Militants

HK200749 Hong Kong AFP in English 0730 GMT 20 Jan 86

[By Rajinder Berri]

[Excerpts] Amritsar, India, Jan 20 (AFP) — Sikh moderates regained complete control of Golden Temple here today, having dislodged Sikh militants from the shrine after a brief gunbattle yesterday that left eight wounded, Sikh sources here said.

A spokesman for the militants, Surat Singh, said: "We have been kicked out of our rooms (in the temple complex) by the Akali Dal workers, who were helped by Indian paramilitary forces." A spokesman for the moderates' Sikh temple committee, Bhan Singh, confirmed that the militants had been disloged from the temple.

Said a Sikh eyewitness: "It was a night-long operation. The moderates entered the rooms occupied by the militants and threw them out. They also took possession of the office which the militants had opened there."

Yesterday's fighting inside the Golden Temple complex — the Sikh religion's holiest shrine — has heightened tension in this Sikh holy city. Moderate Sikhs of the youth wing of the Akali Dal exchanged gunfire yesterday with militant Sikhs of the All-India Sikh Students' Federation.

Moderate Sikhs ended a campaign for greater autonomy for their homeland in this northern Indian state of Punjab after striking a deal with the Indian Government. But militant Sikhs continue to campaign, often violently, for a separate state. "There is tension in the city and we are on full alert," Amritsar city official Ravi Inder Singh said today.

Eyewitnesses said several thousand people, some of them supporters of the rival groups that clashed yesterday, remained inside the temple. "They were brought here as part of a show-of-strength strategy," said one Sikh source. "Both the warring factions want to consolidate their position in the event of more violence."

Tension has been mounting since militants started arriving here last week to demolish and rebuild the Akal Thakt — the temple's inner sanctum. Sikh sources said the militants appeared determined to demolish the building despite the reverse they suffered yesterday. "We will go ahead as planned. This is just a temporary setback," the leader of a group of militants from a Sikh seminary, Mokhan Singh, said. The Akal Thakt was due to be demolished on Sunday [19 January].

Police Enter Golden Temple

HK200456 Hong Kong AFP in English 0437 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, Jan 20 (AFP) — Indian police entered the Golden Temple here after violent clashes between Sikh youths in the complex had left eight wounded and spurred tension in the city, an official said today. "There is tension in the city and we are on full alert", city official Inder Ravi Inder Singh told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

Plainclothes police entered the temple — the Sikhs' holiest shrine — yesterday, Mr. Singh said. Sikhs consider it a sacrilege for the country's armed forces to enter their shrines. The police went in around 1500 GMT and stayed for between two to three hours.

At least six people, all Sikhs, were wounded in the gun battle between rival youths which erupted inside the complex over the issue of demolition of parts of the shrine, police said. This was the first time since the Indian Army's assault on the Golden Temple in June 1984 that people had clashed inside the temple with guns.

Paramilitary forces were seen patrolling areas around the temple today, eyewitnesses said. Police reported no arrests.

Meanwhile, several thousand people remained inside the temple, eyewitnesses said, and some of them were supporters of the rival groups.

Sikh militants threaten to demolish parts of the shrine on January 26 and to rebuild the Akal Thakt — the highest seat of the Sikh religion.

The violence was linked to tension between the troubled northern state's ruling Sikh party, the moderate Akali Dal, and militants over the reconstruction of the Thakt, heavily damaged in the assault on the temple. The Thakt was first repaired under the leadership of Baba Santa Singh, who is chief of an order of Nihangs, the traditional armed temple guards. But both the moderates and the militants, who are represented by the newly-formed rival United Akali Dal faction, strongly disapproved of the repairs, and the Nihang chief was later excommunicated for his action by five Sikh high priests. The two factions then decided separately that the Takht should be demolished and rebuilt, leading the two sides to fight over who is to carry out the reconstruction, observers said.

Sikh Militants Recapture Office

HK200912 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Amritsar, India, Jan 20 (AFP) — Sword-wielding Sikh militants recaptured their office in the Golden Temple here today after being ousted briefly following a gunbattle with moderates, eyewitnesses said.

The eyewitnesses said activists of the pro-militant All India Sikh Students Federation used kripans, traditional short swords, to storm the temple complex supported by followers of Damdami

Taksal, a fundamentalist Sikh group. The witnesses said they reoccupied an office the federation claimed to have set up recently in preparation to demolish and rebuild the temple's building housing the Akal Thakt, the highest seat in Sikhdom.

No information on fresh casualties or other details was immediately available.

Indian Army on Alert

HK210532 Hong Kong AFP in English 0509 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Jan 21 (AFP) — The Indian Army has been put on alert with five days to go before Republic Day celebrations and tension mounting in the states of Punjab and Haryana, *THE INDIAN EXPRESS* reported today.

Sikh militants have announced plans for a new action on Sunday and the city of Chandigarh, currently the joint capital of the Sikh-dominated Punjab and Hindu-dominated Haryana, will go to the Punjab that day.

"Reports reaching here from the two states suggest there is lot of tension. The situation may take a communal turn if strict vigil is not kept," *THE INDIAN EXPRESS* said in a front page report.

Indian officials were unavailable for comment on the *EXPRESS* report that the army had been placed on alert to guard against possible trouble.

Observers said that the proposed transfer of Chandigarh to the Punjab, in return for the switchover of a cluster of Punjabi villages to Haryana, has created huge tensions in the states. They said the state governments appear reluctant to go by the accord worked out in July as part of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's effort to end a violent drive by Sikh militants for political concessions in the Punjab.

Mr Gandhi and federal President Zail Singh, himself a Sikh, are to make appearances in New Delhi to mark the Republic Day.

Sikh militants have said they would demolish and rework government repairs on the "Akal Thakt" — the inner sanctum of the Golden Temple complex in the city of Amritsar, Sikhdom's holiest shrine.

Reports from Amritsar said Sikh militants and moderates were gearing to face each other over the issue of rebuilding the Akal Thakt, which was badly damaged during the June 1984 army assault on the temple to flush out militants. The moderates want to do the work themselves.

New Delhi on Alert As Sikh Attacks Feared

HK211012 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Jan 21 (AFP) — Police were on full alert here today amid fears that Sikh militants might unleash a wave of violence to mark tomorrow's verdict in the Indira Gandhi murder trial and Republic Day celebrations on Sunday, police said.

The capital's entire 35,000 police force had been asked to be on duty and all leave had been cancelled, police said.

Police believe that five Sikh militants had entered the capital to disrupt the trial verdict with violent acts. A top police official meanwhile said that an arrested Sikh militant had allegedly confessed plans to throw hand grenades at top officials in Republic Day celebrations.

Security was greatly stepped up around government ministers and MP's and a strict vigil was in force at the city water supply system, power stations, and New Delhi Airport, police said.

(A PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency report from Punjab State today said that about 20 volunteers of the militant All India Sikh Students Federation were arrested last night as a precautionary measure.)

(Among the arrested was Jagjit Singh Rode, the younger brother of the late Sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who was killed when the Indian Army assaulted the Golden Temple in Amritsar in June, 1984.)

Judge Mahesh Chandra is to deliver judgement tomorrow in the former premier's murder trial, inside the city's top security prison, the Tihar jail.

Mrs Gandhi was allegedly gunned down by two of her Sikh bodyguards on October 31, 1984. Three Sikhs are on trial for her slaying, one on murder charges and the other two on conspiracy to murder.

Police threw a tight security web around Mr Chandra by posting as many as 60 policemen to guard the judge, police said.

A group of police commandos were also posted in Tihar prison where the three accused were detained, prison officials said.

Police said that a group of five Sikhs wanted in connection with a series of bomb blasts here last year, had infiltrated into the capital to carry out violent acts. As many as 90 people were killed in the bomb blasts across northern India in May last year. The blasts were blamed on Sikhs seeking revenge for the anti-Sikh riots that swamped parts of the country after Mrs Gandhi's killing.

The police alert in New Delhi comes five days before Indian Republic Day celebrations when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Zail Singh are scheduled to make public appearances here.

Police Commissioner Ved Marwah told a press conference here today that they had arrested one of the most wanted Sikh "terrorists" and that he had been planning to throw hand grenades at top officials in Republic Day celebrations on Sunday.

Mr Marwah said that Harjinder Singh (Jinda), 24, was arrested last night in New Delhi and was found to be in the possession of a revolver, an army hand grenade and three rounds of cartridges. He added that Harjinder was believed to have taken part in five bank robberies and was one of the suspected assassins of two prominent local Congress (I) leaders here last year.

'Terrorist Ring' Suspected Behind Parcel Bomb

HK171420 Hong Kong AFP in English 1409 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 17 (AFP) — Police today said they suspected an international terrorist ring was behind the presence of a powerful parcel bomb found in a house here at the weekend.

Area police chief Maxwell Pereira said the 4.5 kg (9.9 pound) bomb, whose discovery was revealed yesterday, was fitted with a remote control detonator and clock. He said the device, concealed in a parcel discovered by a servant on a stairway in the house, was "not Indian... except the clock, all the components are made in either European or other advanced countries."

Police suspected that an international terrorist ring was involved, he said, adding that the bomb was powerful enough to destroy buildings, a power station or other installations.

An unspecified number of foreign tourists here had been rounded up for questioning in connection with the bomb's discovery at the house owned by a travel agent in Anand Niketan, an elegant southern residential district, he said.

"Some tourists visited the house from where the bomb was discovered and our information says that they may be involved," the police chief said. He refused to divulge the foreign tourists' nationality. No formal arrests have been reported in the case.

In a separate incident, he said police on Wednesday [15 January] arrested two Sikhs on the street here as they were carrying 47 swords, 85 daggers and 149 pieces of smaller sharp-edged weapons in gunny bags from a railway station to Sikh shrines.

The discovery of the bomb and weapons, which prompted police to sound a fresh alert warning residents not to touch unknown objects or accept packets from strangers, have assumed importance as Republic Day celebrations are only eight days away.

Some 100 people were killed in northern India last year when suspected Sikh militants planted bombs in apparent revenge for the anti-Sikh riots that followed the October 1984 assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Situation in Aurangabad 'Fully Under Control'

BK190348 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] In Maharashtra, the situation in Aurangabad is fully under control. However, as a precautionary measure, curfew has been imposed in some parts of the town from 1400 [0830 GMT] yesterday which will continue until 0600 [0030 GMT] tomorrow. The curfew will be relaxed for 2 hours today between 0900 and 1100. According to the police no untoward incident has been reported.

The trouble had erupted in the town on Friday [17 January] when a procession led by Shiv Sena reached Shahganj area, demanding among other things a common civil code for all. The situation in Ahmednagar is also stated to be under control.

2 Killed, 10 Wounded in Madras Police Shooting

BK210307 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] In Madras, 2 persons were killed and 10 others injured when police fired at a mob which attacked the Vyasarpadi police station in the city yesterday. The attack followed the alleged death of a person in police custody. Forty-two policemen were also injured. Ten people were arrested. A peace committee has been formed in the disturbed area.

Swedish Official Heads 3-Day Disarmament Meeting

BK170935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] A 3-day meeting of the independent commission on disarmament and security issues began in New Delhi today. It is headed by the Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme.

In his inaugural address, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr K.R. Narayanan, offered India's support to the commission's search for world peace. Describing the "star wars" program as a new threat to world peace, Mr Narayanan called upon the commission to deliberate on its implications. He said India considers nuclear disarmament as the key to the issue of international peace and security. The two superpowers appear to have realized the horrors of nuclear war. He said the Geneva summit was a result of the momentum generated among others by the 6-nation summit in New Delhi that called for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Disarmament Meeting Ends

BK191632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The independent commission on disarmament and security has recommended a regionally agreed framework to restrain induction of arms for reducing tension.

In a statement issued at the end of the 3-day meeting in New Delhi today, the commission said the problems of security and development in the developing countries are interlinked. Regional cooperation in social, economic, and political matters is an important element of regional security.

The statement was released by the Swedish prime minister, Mr Olof Palme, who heads the commission, at a news conference today. The commission welcomed the formation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation — SAARC — and

said other such efforts in regional cooperation may enhance the prospects of (?current) security.

Welcoming the recent Soviet proposals for elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, the commission urged both the superpowers to come to an early agreement on concrete measures to halt the nuclear arms race.

The commission has asked the Soviet Union and the United States to conclude an early agreement to (?stop) the development and deployment of weapons in space.

The commission has also made proposals for strengthening the United Nations to enable it to play an effective role for world peace. It called for intensification of international efforts against the apatheid regime. It also underlined the pressing need to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Lauds India for Nuclear Restraint

BK210427 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The Swedish prime minister, Mr Olof Palme, has complimented India for not exercising the nuclear bomb option in spite of its ability to make it.

Addressing a seminar on developing countries and nuclear issues in New Delhi, he said the Indian decision demonstrated a combination of moral strength and political wisdom with few parallels.

Mr Palme said Sweden also did not opt for nuclear weapons, realizing that it may create insecurity instead of providing security.

KUNA: USSR Troops Enter Tribal Area, Foment Rivalry

LD191450 Kuwait KUNA in English 1537 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 19 (KUNA) — About four hundred Russian officers and soldiers have entered Pakistan's tribal area of Khyber and Tirah, bordering Afghanistan, with the aim of fanning rivalry among different tribes and creating trouble for Pakistani authorities there, it was reported Sunday [19 January].

Government controlled newspaper *PAKISTAN TIMES* said the Russians entered the tribal area on January 11 wearing tribal clothes in the company of Wali Khan Kukikhel, chief of the Kukikhel tribe against whom Pakistani troops have been fighting to stop report of arms and heroin smuggling.

It said the Russians would foment trouble in the tribal belt which recently saw clashes between rival factions of the Kutikhel tribe and Pakistani troops resulting in casualties and demolition of the residential and business premises of Wali Khan.

According to the paper the Russians had armed about two thousand dissident tribesmen in the Khyber belt for the twin-purpose of fighting Afghan mujahidin in Afghanistan and for fanning trouble in the belt.

Ziaul Haq Addresses Indian Writers Delegation

BK180430 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said it has been Pakistan's sincere endeavor to improve relations with India and to remove misunderstandings through direct negotiations. Speaking at a dinner hosted by him for an Indian writers delegation in Rawalpindi last night, he referred to his last visit to New Delhi and expressed the hope that the contacts established during that visit will have a positive effect in the further improvement of bilateral relations. He particularly appreciated the encouraging response of the Indian prime minister to the efforts for improving relations between Pakistan and India. The president said two separate countries — Pakistan and India — were established as a result of ideological and cultural (? differences) between the people of the two countries of this subcontinent. Unless and until we recognize this fact, we cannot come closer to each other.

The president expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Indian writers to pave the way for better understanding between the writers of the two countries and expressed confidence that they will have a positive effect in both countries. He emphasized that writers can not only help in bringing people of different countries closer, but they can also provide guidelines to their respective governments for improving relations. The president said writers, poets, and journalists are respected everywhere in the world and equally so in Pakistan.

He said he is gratified to note that the current visit of the Indian writers delegation has been successful in generating love, affection, and harmony between the people of the two countries. The president also appreciated the efforts being made by the writers of both countries to promote Urdu and said he is proud of the fact that Urdu has proven to be a medium of contact between the two countries. He forwarded certain proposals for further consolidation of relations between the writers of the two countries, including the holding of a formal exchange of visits by similar delegations once a year. Books written by authors from both countries should also be exchanged for the benefit of the two people. The poems and articles read at various occasions during such visits should be published to enable people to read them.

Earlier, the leader of the Indian writers delegation, Kuwar Mahinder Singh Bedi, expressed the hope that the exchange of delegations wouldontinue. He said their efforts are very promising and they will help in establishing new relations based on mutual respect and understanding. The dinner was also attended by a large number of prominent writers, poets, and journalists.

President Constitutes Election Commission

BK181054 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The president, in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 218 of the Constitution, has constituted an election commission. It consists of Mr Justice S.A. Nusrat, acting chief election commissioner; Mr Justice Mohammad Rafiq Tarar, judge of the Lahore High Court; and Mr Justice Ali Madad Shah, judge of the Sind Hing Court.

Reportage on Visit of Indian Foreign Secretary

Talks Begin

BK180616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Talks between foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India began in Islamabad this morning. They are expected to carry forward the talks on merging Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact and the Indian proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. They will also pave the way for talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries under the aegis of the joint ministerial commission in February or March in Islamabad. The two foreign secretaries — Naiz A. Naik and Romesh Bhandari — are being assisted by senior officials of the two countries at the talks.

Talks To Continue

BK181024 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The first round of formal talks between the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India was held in Islamabad today. Key bilateral issues were discussed in a very cordial atmosphere. The foreign secretary, Mr Niaz A. Naik, and his Indian counterpart, Mr Romesh Bhandari, were assisted at the talks by their senior officials. The second round of talks will be held tomorrow. Earlier, the Indian foreign secretery called on Mr Niaz A. Naik and discussed with him matters of mutual interest.

Nuclear Installations Discussed

BK181250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] India and Pakistan today exchanged draft agreements pledging not to attack each other's nuclear installations. The exchange took place at the first round of formal talks between the foreign secretaries of the two countries in Islamabad today. The two delegations, which met for 2 and 1/2 hours, discussed the question of merging India's proposal for a peace, friendship and cooperation treaty with the Pakistani proposal for a nonaggression pact. Other bilateral matters also figured during the meeting. Mr Romesh Bhandari and Mr Niaz Naik had talks without aides for 15 minutes before the formal discussions began. The second round of talks will be held tomorrow.

Bilateral, Regional Issues Discussed

BK181613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] All India Radio's Islamabad correspondent, R.K. Mathur, reports that today's talks between Mr Bhandari and Mr Naik covered the entire spectrum of bilateral relations and regional issues of mutual interest. Detailed discussions took place on India's proposal for a comprehensive treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and Pakistan's proposal for a nonaggression pact. Our correspondent reports that the foreign secretaries will try to devise mutually acceptable formulations for arriving at a common text of a comprehensive treaty. The text of a cultural agreement was finalized during the talks. The question of missing defense personnel was also considered. The Pakistan side gave the assurance that it will provide all possible assistance to the relatives of the missing personnel. It was agreed that the subject will be discussed in greater detail at the forthcoming meeting of the subcommission. The two sides also discussed the question of securing earlier release of civilian detainees, particularly those who have completed their terms of imprisonment. It was agreed that the modalities for the release of those who have completed the prison terms will also be worked out at the coming meeting of the subcommission.

The two foreign secretaries had a separate meeting today where Mr Bhandari is believed to have voiced India's serious concern at Pakistan's attitude toward the activities of terrorists in Punjab. This afternoon Mr Bhandari and Mr Naik flew to Peshawar for a brief visit. Mr Bhandari is due to call on President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mr Junejo tomorrow.

Bhandari Meets Yaqub Khan, Noorani

BK190820 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari called on Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad this morning. He expressed satisfaction over the existing trend in bilateral relations. The meeting was held in an extremely cordial atmosphere. The Indian foreign secretary also met Minister of State for External Affairs Zain Noorani and apprised him of the talks between the foreign secretaries of the two countries.

Meets Zia, Junejo

BK191530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari had separate meetings with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo in Rawalpindi today. They discussed matters relating to bilateral relations with the president, who later hosted a luncheon in his honor.

During his meeting with Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, the Indian foreign secretary conveyed the Indian prime minister's good wishes. The prime minister reciprocated by asking the Indian foreign secretary to convey his personal good wishes to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Junejo said he is looking forward to welcoming Rajiv Gandhi in Pakistan.

The Indian foreign secretary informed the prime minister that he had discussions with his Pakistani counterpart on a number of issues to further accelerate the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

Talks Conclude

BK191609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Indo-Pakistan talks concluded in Islamabad today. The foreign secretaries of the two countries are to meet again during the next meeting of the subcommission of the Indo-Pakistan joint commission to discuss the draft of a bilateral treaty. At the concluding round today, the Pakistan side presented some new formulations on their proposed nonaggression pact.

Joint Press Statement Issued

BK200837 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan have affirmed the pledge of their governments to establish cordial relations based on mutual cooperation in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. These relations will be based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, independence, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, regional security, justice, and mutual benefit. They also pledged on behalf of their governments to remain committed to the Simla Agreement. This joint press statement was issued before the Indian foreign secretary's departure from Karachi after 2 days of talks.

They also agreed that a comprehensive agreement should be drawn up based on Pakistan's proposal for a nonaggression pact and India's suggestion of a peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty. They clarified their viewpoints in this connection and put forward proposals for a comprehensive agreement based on the two proposals which both governments will assess.

The two sides agreed on many provisions of the proposed final text of an agreement that will formalize the oral agreement between President Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv

Gandhi to not attack each other's nuclear installations. However, further discussions will be held on many technical matters.

While emphasizing the need for measures to restore confidence, the two foreign secretaries agreed to exchange civilian detainees and search for Indian defense personnel missing since 1971. A cultural agreement will be signed during the joint commission meeting in Islamabad in March or April. A tentative agreement has already been signed. Similarly, the exchange of books, journals, and newspapers between the two countries will be discussed during the subcommission's meeting.

Delhi: Further Details

BK200905 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] India and Pakistan have expressed satisfaction at the increase in people-to-people contact between the two countries. A joint press statement issued in Islamabad today at the end of the Foreign Secretary Mr Romesh Bhandari's talks with his Pakistani counterpart, Mr Niaz A. Naik, said that specific proposals for easing travel will be considered during the meeting of the Indo-Pak joint commission.

Addressing a news conference at Islamabad, Mr Romesh Bhandari said that the comprehensive treaty that India and Pakistan are trying to evolve on the basis of two drafts pledging not to attack each other's nuclear instyallations will be an improvement over 1972 Simla Agreement. He said the Simla Agreement provided a good basis for building mutual ties and this could be improved upon.

Lahore Court Sentences Plane Hijackers

BK201249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] In Lahore, 10 of the 14 hijackers of two Indian Airlines planes in 1981 and 1984 were convicted today by the special judge, Mr Fazal Karim. Three hijackers were sentenced to death and seven were given life imprisonment. Four accused in the 1984 incident were acquitted by the court.

Those awarded death sentences are Harminder Singh Harchandwala, leader of the hijackers in the July 1984 case, and accomplices Dalcep Singh and Harjinder Singh. Two of the nine accused in the case were given life imprisonment. They are Ravinder Singh and Gurdeep Singh. All the five accused in the September 1981 hijacking were also given life imprisonment. They are Gajender Singh, Jasbir Singh, Tejinderpal Singh, Satnam Singh, and Karan Singh.

Regulations for Political Parties-1986 Announced

BK190328 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The government has announced the rules and regulations for political parties-1986 which come into effect immediately. According to the regulations, any political party will be deemed to have come into being from the day its general body approves its manifesto.

A political party planning to register must have its own unique name which is neither similar nor analogous to any other registered party. Every political party must submit its accounts for auditing to the officials appointed by the election commission within 30 days of its formation. Political parties auditing regulations-1979 have been abrogated.

Party Registration Procedure Reported

BK201622 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The procedure for registering political parties was finalized at the meeting of the Election Commission in Karachi today. The meeting was presided over by the chief election commissioner, Justice S.A. Nusrat.

An Election Commission notification says an application to register a political party can be filed on the party's letterhead, either in Urdu or English, and duly signed by the chief executive or the leader of the party. The application will be filed by the chief executive himself or by anybody who has been formally empowered by him in writing to do so. The application, to be forwarded to the Election Commission, must be submitted to the commission's secretary within 1 month of the date of the party's formation. The application must be accompanied by a list of party officers at the national and provincial levels and it must include its total membership and a statement on the date of the formation of the party; the publication of its manifesto; its faith in Pakistan's ideology, integrity, and sovereignty; and its not having received funds from any foreign sources.

The party will also be required to have its accounts audited. The announcement regarding registration will be made by the Election Commission in the official gazette. The Election Commission has appointed the accountant general, Pakistan Revenue, as auditor for the accounts of political parties. He will submit his audit report to the commission within 15 days of receiving a political party's account.

The chief election commissioner told newsmen in Karachi this afternoon that all political parties — registered or not — will have to have their accounts audited.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene Supports Decision on Stateless Persons

BK191141 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] President J.R. Jayewardene has stated that no one, whatever they may say, will be able to reverse the decision that was taken a few days ago to solve the problem of statelessness. Speaking at a ceremony held last evening at Gampaha, Mr Jayewardene pointed out that it was our duty to find a solution to this human problem. This, he said, was arrangement of the Sirimavo-Shastri Pact. The solution to the problem of nearly 200,000 people was that India agreed to accept nearly 100,000 of these people while Sri Lanka agreed to accept the balance.

Mr Jayewardene noted that a person without citizenship does not have a right to vote or employment. In such a situation there could be a tendency for individuals to take to terrorism. He asked: What is wrong in giving citizenship to this group of people if they are already living in Sri Lanka? If not, what was the alternative?

Referring to terrorism in the north, the president stated that India, which has heritage of nonviolence, cannot support violence whatever the problem may be. He said he had spoken with Mrs Indira Gandhi and with Mr Rajiv Gandhi about this. Mr Jayewardene added that Sri Lanka is prepared to solve its own problems and called for the support of everyone to do so. Speaking further, the president stated that a general election and a presidential election would be held at the appropriate time.

Colombo-Based Diplomats Receive Terrorist Propaganda

BK191139 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Secret terrorist cells in the city have begun a new propaganda war against the government. They are feeding regular reports to Colombo-based diplomatic missions refuting the reports relating to terrorism and the Tamil ethnic conflict. All the material is contained in sheets bearing the letter-head of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam — LTTE.

Some of the recent material in the terrorist propaganda sheets have been aimed against the findings of the committee monitoring the cessation of hostilities and recent clashes between security forces and terrorists. The terrorist propaganda statements are released within hours of the National Security Ministry issuing communique on terrorist incidents. It also gives the detailed terrorist version of the incident.

Government Troops Kill LTTE District Leader

HK180640 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Colombo, Jan 18 (AFP) — Sri Lankan troops have killed the area leader of a militant Tamil separatist group and two of his key associates in a raid on a hideout in the north of the country, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said today.

The district leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) for northern Kilinochchi and two associates were killed in a shootout with troops Thursday [16 January] when troops raided a hideout in Uttarapuram, Security Ministry sources said.

Three members of the security forces were killed in two separate incidents yesterday in the northeastern Trincomalee District, the Security Ministry said. Two soldiers were killed and three wounded when suspected Tamil militants blew up their vehicle with a landmine near Dehiwatte, and one policeman died and two were wounded when a police patrol came under heavy fire in the same area. The latest incidents brought to 13 the death toll of security forces in violence in Sri Lanka this month, according to official figures.

The English language daily *THE ISLAND* said today that the northern city of Jaffna was a "dead city" yesterday after the government declared a 1,000 metre (yard) security zone around army and police camps in Jaffna fort on Thursday. Both the town and its main institutions fell within the zone and there was a marked lack of staff in government departments, the newspaper said. Bus crews refused to take their vehicles out and the market remained closed.

The security zone was declared after the camps in the fort had come under mortar attack from militants twice this week, killing one soldier and wounding two. The government warned that it would be compelled to retaliate with heavy weapons.

The Security Ministry also reported today that six militants had been killed in clashes between troops and Tamil militants in Navatkuli in the Jaffna District Thursday.

Heavy Fighting Near Batticaloa

HK200630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Colombo, Jan 20 (AFP) — Tamil militants blew up a house with eight men chained inside during a seven-hour battle with security forces in eastern Batticaloa that killed 31 people, the national security minister said today. Twenty-one Tamil separatists and two policemen died in the pre-dawn clash yesterday at Irudayapuram, just outside Sri Lanka's eastern capital Batticaloa, Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

He said police also rescued an Indian Tamil, who was about to be executed by the militants. The militants had identified the man, from a hill country plantation, as an informant, and the man is to be questioned by the National Intelligence Bureau.

The minister said police, supported later by special task force commandos, had encircled Irudayapuram Village on a tip that militants were hiding there. The militants opened fire, killing two policemen instantly. The battle continued till shortly before noon. Seven of the 21 militants who died had swallowed poisonous cyanide capsules, the minister said. Police discovered the bodies

of eight chained men thought to have been held captive inside a house that the militants had blown up probably as a defensive measure, he said. "They were probably suspected of being informants and were being questioned," he said. Some sources said they might also have been members of a rival group or had been trying to defect.

The clash was one of the most serious in recent months, and Batticaloa residents today said the predominantly Tamil town was still tense. Not many people were seen moving about and business appeared to be slack.

Security sources said the militants were concentrated at Irudayapuram, less than a kilometre (.62 mile) from the Batticaloa police station, possibly in preparation for an attack on the police.

Mr. Athulathmudali said that one of the dead militants had been identified as being from the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), one of many Tamil groups fighting for a separate state in the north and east. Suicide using cyanide capsules is usually associated with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and some observers said this might suggest that the two groups were planning a joint attack.

Meanwhile the navy rescued 19 men, women and children from a capsized boat in northwestern Mannar on Saturday, official sources said. They were Tamils who had fled to southern India after race riots in July 1983. A spokeswoman for the group told state television that they had left southern India because of intolerable conditions there. Seven others in the boat are believed to have drowned, navy sources said.

Further on Militant Attacks

BK201137 Colombo International Service in English
1030 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tamil terrorists had continued their offensive launched 3 days ago. They staged 12 serious attacks over the past 2 days killing civilians and armed forces personnel. Those killed by the terrorists included a subinspector of police and a police constable attached to the Batticaloa police; a civilian, who was shot dead for allegedly passing information about the terrorists to the authority.

Meanwhile, police killed 14 terrorists in a shoot out in Irudayapuram in the eastern province yesterday morning, while 7 terrorists committed suicide by taking poisonous tablets to escape capture. Two police officers were also killed in the battle.

Meanwhile, on Saturday, Thangaraja, a bread supplier to the Point Pedro army camp in the north was shot dead by the terrorists.

In (Tondanamanaru,) army patrols were attacked by terrorists and an officer and two soldiers received minor injury.

At Karativu, naval patrol spotted a speeding fiberglass dinghy and when a bomb was shot at them, it defied navy orders to stop. Ministry sources said that the dinghy had exploded and this indicated that the dinghy was carrying terrorists and exploded.

In Batticaloa, in the eastern province, terrorists blasted the office of the assistant government agent yesterday.

Security Forces Complain of Cease-Fire Violations

BK201141 Colombo International Service in English
1030 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The committee monitoring the cessation of hostilities has received a number of fresh complaints by the security forces against the terrorists who continue to violate the cease-fire.

The Eelam National Liberation Front was quoted by the PRESS TRUST of INDIA last week as having called off the cease-fire. But 24 hours later, the same Marxist terrorist organization disclaimed the report and informed the Indian Government that it was continuing to observe the cease-fire.

A spokesman for the monitoring committee said the committee would continue with its work. It is currently preparing reports on investigations it conducted recently.

Foreigners Reported Among Jaffna 'Terrorists'

BK211309 Colombo Domestic Service in English
1245 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The government has directed security forces to be on the lookout for foreign mercenariel among the armed Tamil terrorist groups. This directive followed the appearence of two foreigners among terrorist group who went toward the army camps in Jaffna yesterday morning. This group, including the foreigners, fled away when the armed forces started shooting at them.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told the SLBC [Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation] that these foreigners might have migrated to Jaffna from south India.

Foreign Ministry Communique Condemns U.S. Veto

GF190443 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry issued a communique castigating the U.S. veto of the resolution proposed by Lebanon to the UN Security Council on the Zionist regime's aggression, deeming it an indication of the anti-human nature and the long-standing animosity of the United States against Muslims and oppressed nations. It was stated in the communique that the United States endeavors to use the United Nations as the fulcrum of power against the rising nations of the world, and whenever there is the question of a rightful stance, it thwarts the path of a vote for truth by its illegitimate right to use the veto.

The Islamic Republic of Iran condemns the atrocities and aggression of the usurpist Zionist regime and its real ally, the United Sattes. It reiterates to all Muslims of the world that the Zionist regime must be eliminated so that dear Jerusalem may be delivered from the inauspicious domination of Zionism and imperialism. The Foreign Ministry communique added that the Islamic Republic of Iran considers any negotiations or compromise with the Zionist regime as tantamount to treachery against Islam and Muslims and the Palestinian aspirations. It is confident that the anti-human stance of the United States cannot prevent their struggle and that the Muslim peoples of Lebanon and Palestine will continue their mission until the annihilation of the Zionist regime. They have the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this regard.

Envoy to Libya Comments on 'U.S. Invasion', Gulf War

LD181928 Tehran IRNA in English 1845 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jan. 18, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to Tripoli Mohammed Kazem Khonsari Saturday told Libyan radio that Iran will not remain indifferent towards a U.S. invasion of Libya. The ambassador said Iran as an important revolutionary base in the world, has 45 million Muslims who will stand beside Libya against the U.S.

On Iraqi imposed war the ambassador said Saddam acting on orders by the U.S. imperialists attacked Iran in order to prevent a united fighting of Muslims against the Zionist regime, Khonsari said. Khonsari said continuation of the war against the Ba'thist regime until its ouster, would open the major front against the Zionist regime which would result in liberation of all the occupied lands of Muslims.

Spanish Envoy Summoned Over Ties With Israel

GF190521 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Following the announcement of the official establishment of relations between Spain and the usurpist Jerusalem regime by the Spanish Government, the Spanish ambassador in Tehran was summoned by the director of political affairs for the Americas and European countries to the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon.

According to the Central News Unit, the director of political affairs for the Americas and European countries criticized any measure which officially recognizes the racist Zionist regime and would result in its strengthening and consolidation. He asked the Spanish ambassador in Tehran for an explanation for the establishment of relations between Spain and the occupationist Jerusalem regime. He added that the forging of ties between any country and the usurpist Jerusalem regime is interpreted as an insult to Muslims, due to the aggressive and expansionist nature of this regime, and will be the source of obstacles in the relations of such countries with Islamic and Arabic countries and the freedom-loving countries of the world.

Referring to the various factors which contributed to this decision by his government, the Spanish ambassador in Tehran said: This action does not mean the endorsement of Israel's policy and we hope that it will not affect the traditional and cordial ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran and other Islamic nations.

The spokesman of our country's Foreign Ministry said in a message that following the announcement of the official establishment of ties between Spain and the Zionist regime, the Islamic Republic of Iran's envoy in Madrid has been recalled to Tehran to review the matter.

Diplomatic Relations Decried

GF190900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Commentary by the Central News Unit research group]

[Excerpts] Last Friday, the documents marking the opening of ties between Spain and Israel were signed in the presence of their respective political delegations in the Hague.

Spain has officially recognized the Israeli regime and has established ties with it, despite the fact Israel has not taken any steps to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. The manifestation of such a phenomenon is undoubtedly concomitant with the situation in the region. We shall review in brief the gradual change in the political circumstances in Spain.

Prior to this, it would be appropriate to cast a cursory glance on the reaction by those who stand to gain in this regard. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has summarily deemed the opening of the doors of ties between Spain and Israel as a momentous step in strengthening Israel's international status. The Spanish prime minister announced with extreme caution in an attempt to conciliate Muslims and Arabs, that the establishment of ties between Spain and Israel at the highest level is not tantamount to an endorsement of Israel's foreign and domestic policies. He added that he is hopeful that the Arab people will understand Spain's stance.

The most vehement reaction was from the Arab League secretary-general who stated on the same day that the Arab countries regret the forging of ties between Spain and Israel. He added that Spain's decision came at a time when Israel had accelerated its policy of force on the occupied lands, particularly Jerusalem, and had attacked Lebanon and Tunis. The Arab

League secretary-general expressed his regret that in making such an unfortunate decision, the depth of relations between Spain and the Arabs had been ignored and it was probable that it would mar mutual ties.

The Spanish Government exercised extreme caution and adopted the most conservative principles and formulae to express its opinion on relations with Arabs and Israel. It endeavored to mitigate the intensity of the adverse reaction to this decision as much as possible. However, what changes will result with the advent of such a phenomenon in Spain's Middle East policy on the outside world? From the end of the seventies and up to the beginning of the eighties, which was marked the rapid rise of industrial growth in Spain, this country had extensive trade links with the Arab and the North African countries. The oil from these countries sustained Spain until it could move ahead on its own along the path of industrial progress.

With its improved position, and the weakness of the Arab countries in the Middle East, Spain was successful in establishing relations with the Israeli Government without any ostensible repercussions. Due to such a state of affairs, there is no doubt that any sort of links with Israel by countries which profess to be friends of Muslim countries will not only be unwelcome for the Palestinians and the people of the world, but will also be considered as a highly erroneous step, a step that could only be taken by those who are the enemies of Palestine.

Dutch Vessel Reportedly Hit by Missile at Khark

NC191229 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] London, Jan 19 (AFP) — A Dutch vessel, the *Smit Maassluis*, was hit today by a missile south of Iran's main Gulf oil terminal at Khark Island, Lloyds' Maritime Intelligence Service said here. It was not immediately known if there were casualties or to what extent the 495-tonne vessel was damaged. The source of the missile was also not known.

Iraq has been carrying out a series of raids on vessels and the Khark Island terminal in the Gulf as part of a campaign to stop Iranian oil exports and force the Iranians to end the 64-month-old Gulf war. On January 5, a Maltese tanker, the *Koncar*, was hit in the Gulf by Iraqi jets.

Iraq Fails To Halt Iranian Oil Exports

LD191928 Tehran IRNA in English 1805 GMT 19 Jan 86

["Iran Giving Priority Protection to Oil Export Channels" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 19, IRNA — The recent policy of the Islamic Government to diversify sources for its oil exports will reduce the importance of the oil terminal in the southern Khark Island, and will allow Iran to continue its export of oil despite any Iraqi effort to halt it.

Recently Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi announced after a cabinet meeting that the construction jihad has finished the road running parallel to the pipeline that goes from the oil wells to ports on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

IRNA's oil correspondent who visited the southern oil fields recently reports that despite Iraqi efforts to destroy the Khark Island oil terminal, Iran's exports continue. Iraqi military communiques on the "complete destruction" of the terminal are far too unrealistic even for the Western media to heed.

While Iraqi claims to have halted the flow of oil from the tiny island are broadcast daily, international oil companies claim that the Islamic Republic is producing more than its OPEC share of 2.3 million BPD [barrels per day].

In a bid to thwart Iraqi attacks aimed at halting Iran's oil exports and grounding down the war effort, the Islamic Republic initially started the use of oil tankers for ferrying oil to foreign tankers that came to the Persian Gulf. It has now started placing floating oil docks in various parts of the Persian Gulf. The pipelines used for connection the floating docks to the shore are easily constructed and are safer in case of air attacks.

For the construction of the pipeline, Iranian experts were mobilized in several agencies. The minister of oil Gholam Reza Aqazadeh has said that members of the construction jihad will be deployed for the construction of another pipeline that will run over a thousand kilometers to a port in the eastern shores of the Persian Gulf. The project has been reviewed several times by the Majlis (parliament) and is said to be winding its way through the legislation. The project will frustrate all Iraqi hopes of halting the Iranian oil exports and on the contrary will increase Iran's flexibility in meeting demand for its oil.

Nevertheless the greater capacity does not mean that Iran intends to increase its exports. The Islamic Republic hopes to safeguard the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries by maintaining its official quota.

Further Reportage on President's Visit to Tanzania

Foreign Ministers Open Talks

LD171752 Tehran IRNA in English 1533 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 17, IRNA — Visiting Iranian foriegn minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Tanzanian counterpart held their first round of talks in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Thursday, according to the Central News Bureau (CNB) here Friday. At the meeting, Velayati emphasized the need for expansion of relations between Iran and Tanzania, reported the CNB. The Iranian foreign minister said that Iran and Tanzania have agreed to promote their relations in agriculture, health, commerce, oil, and cultural affairs.

Khamene'i Feted at Banquet

LD171753 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Jan. 17, IRNA — Visiting President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran attended a banquet given in his honour here Thursday and discussed with his host, President Hassan Mwinyi

of Tanzania the stance of their countries vis-a-vis international issues. Tanzanian prime minister and his cabinet ministers, members of Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and other high-ranking officials from Tanzania were present at the banquet.

Speaking at the ceremony, President Khamene'i talked about the South African apartheid regime, the Qods occupying regime, Iran's support for African frontline states as well as the Iraqi-imposed war... Relations between Iran and Tanzania as well as regional and international issues were among other topics mentioned by the president. The applause of audience frequently interrupted the president's speech which was broadcast live on Tanzanian state-owned radio.

President Khamene'i said that Tanzania's policy which is independent from that of the superpowers is a sample of the joint Irano-Tanzania policies. The Islamic Republic of Iran is pursuing and sympathizing with African countries struggling against the South African apartheid regime, the president said. President Khamene'i concluded that Iran will continue its political and moral support for struggles of African countries and especially that of the Frontline States.

In response, President Mwinyi described Khamene'i's visit to his country as an honour for Tanzania and then outlined the joint Irano-Tanzania stance vis-a-vis colonialism and aggression of foreign powers. The Tanzanian president said that his country would not change its policies towards Namibia and apartheid and lauded Iran's stance against the Zionist regime and in favour of the Palestinians.

Khamene'i Receives ANC Leaders

LD172347 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Unit from Tanzania, the leaders of the African National Congress [ANC] this morning met with Mr Khamene'i, the president of our country. In this meeting Mr Khamene'i, while endorsing the justified struggles of African peoples, said: We follow the struggles of the South African people with interest and sympathy because they are engaged in just struggles, and we hope for their victory.

Then one of the leaders of the ANC said: We highly value this meeting. We are in the process of struggle against a regime which enjoys a great deal of support, but the assistance extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran -- particularly, the halt of oil exports to South Africa that began with the victory of the Islamic Revolution and resulted in curtailing the movements of the regime's military vehicles on their way to bomb innocent people -- has been very effective for our people. He added: I think it is necessary to thank your government and the people for their kindness and unsparing support.

In conclusion, the president of our country noted: Victory carries with it only one condition, and that is popular resistance and reliance on the sentiments and feelings of the people. We declare our unswerving support for the struggles of the oppressed people of South Africa.

In the same meeting, Minister of Foreign Affairs Velayati invited the leaders of the ANC to visit our country and this invitation was accepted. Also, several deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly who accompanied Mr Khamene'i this morning met with the speaker of Tanzania's parliament.

Khamene'i Meets Nyerere, Mwinyi

GF180601 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] In connection with President Khamene'i's visit to Tanzania, our correspondent reports: [Begin recording] Revolutionary leader Mr Nyerere and Tanzanian President Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi met with Mr Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at his residence [time and date not given]. During the meeting, the president of our country referred to the continuing exploitation of Africa and noted that oppression continues with the backing of the United States and the other superpowers. He added: One should use force against the satanic forces; perhaps one may not be able to match their modern weapons and machinery of war, but we have had the experience of clashing with one of the greatest superpowers of the world.

Mr Khamene'i stated that his visit is designed to call on the frontline fighters in Africa to rely on the people. He said: We must, with the help of all freedom-loving people of the world, make a concerted effort.

Mr Julius Nyerere replied: We must respect your revolution, because your revolution is a popular revolution. It has been proven so by the fact that although you lost 72 of your leaders at one time, there appeared to be no disruptions within your country. Such an incident in other countries, even the loss of a single leader, would have, in all probability, resulted in chaos.

Mr Nyerere thanked Iran for immediately severing its relations with the racist regime in South Africa. He said: Iran is the only nonaligned country in the world which is attached to neither the West nor the East. For this reason the superpowers dislike your revolution. [end recording]

Meets With Clerics

GF180655 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Friday imams in Dar es Salaam, respresentatives of Muslims, teachers of (Tanga and Rodna), members of the Islamic committee of the local university, and a number of Sunni and Shi'ite brothers met with President Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at the residence of the Iranian ambassador in Dar es Salaam yesterday. During this meeting a number of Friday imams and teachers gave speeches.

In reply Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i expressed his pleasure that the Muslim brothers from both the Sunni and Shi'ite sects were gathered there. He said: The Iranian nation follows the Koran and the unity between the Sunnis and Shi'ites has made its revolution successful. The first message of the Islamic revolution stresses unity among the Sunnis and Shi'ites. We Muslims are 1

billion strong in this world. However, the enemies of humanity have always tried to destroy the unity of the Muslim peoples and their spiritual and material assets.

Mr Khamene'i said: The Islamic revolution of Iran began with a view toward reviving Islamic values and objectives. The Iranian nation, by sacrificing lives and material, has made it a success and Imam Khomeyni, the leader of Islam, has taken up the task of once again raising the standard of Islam and introducing Islamic laws.

Mr Khamene'i continued: I am glad to announce that after 14 centuries, and despite the designs against it by satanic forces, today there exists a country whose constitution is guided by the Koran and Islam. Today's Iran is a country which has rejected all Eastern and Western systems. In this country, what is prohibited by Islam stands prohibited and what is lawful must be followed.

Our president added: Today we take pride in saying that our country is the herald of the Islamic system. Despite 6 years of imposed war, the economic blockade against us, and the propaganda of the Zionist media, our enemies have failed to scare us. There is no power under the sky or in this entire world that can scare the Iranian people.

Concerning those who fight against the South African regime, Mr Khamene'i said: We must uas all our resources to support the frontline fighters engaged in this task. We support the oppressed and against the oppressor. We will strive until true justice is established, because today the awakening of Muslims has started and the revival of Islam has given new impetus to the Muslim community. It has doubled our hopes for victory.

Mr Khamene'i concluded his address saying: Today humanity is groaning under pressure and oppression, and is near extinction. The only hope against this calamity is Islam, the Koran, and the unity of all Muslims.

Attends Friday Prayers in Zanzibar

GF181013 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran, yesterday attended Friday prayers in the (Malendi) Mosque in Zanzibar. In a speech Mr Khamene'i made note of the oppression of the superpowers and their agents, including the oppression of the South African regime over the African people. He said: We have announced our solidarity with countries engaged in combating the Pretorian regime.

The Iranian president stressed that the United States had a share in the oppression of the South African regime and the oppression of the Zionist regime in the Middle East. He also noted the struggle of Muslims in Iran against the United States. He said: We have, on all political, military, and economic fronts and with the backing of our people, defeated the United States. The message of the Iranian people to you and to all the oppressed of the world is: resistance until victory.

During in an interview with Zanzibar television upon his return to Dar es Salaam from Zanzibar, President Mr Khamene'i said: The Iraqi attack on Iran that began with the blessings of the United States has been repelled by the Iranian resistance. We believe that the war will end in complete victory for our forces.

During another part of the interview, speaking about the Iranian help and economic cooperation with Tanzania, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: So far we have been giving Tanzania some financial help. We hope that this help will increase in the future.

The Iranian Voice and Vision correspondent reports that the ulema of Zanzibar also met with Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at the Institute of Foreign Languages in Zanzibar yesterday.

Meets With SWAPO Leaders

GF180832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the leaders of SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization] called on Iranian President Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in Dar es Salaam yesterday. At this meeting our president referred to the just struggle of the people in South Africa. He said: Our people, who have made the Islamic revolution succeed after many sacrifices and hardships, sympathize fully with your cause and will help you as far as they can, because our support for your struggle corresponds to our way of thinking and the objectives of our revolution. The president said: The Pretoria regime is no stronger than the regime of the late shah and if you continue your struggle it will meet the same fate as the shah's regime.

One of the callers responded by expressing his pleasure in meeting the president of Iran and by recounting the crimes of the South African regime. He said: We have no books in our schools and no transportation. Our refugees have no shelter, no clothing. However, our enemies — the United States, West Germany, and Britain — give oil to the South African regime while this regime bombards Angola and Botswana. However, the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran has doubled our hopes for final victory.

According to the same report the leaders of Liberation Movement of Tanzania met with our president at his residence in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Addressing the meeting Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said: Your movement against the racist regime in South Africa has convinced the Iranian people of your victory; we know this through news received in Iran via satellite communications. We hope for the day when the colonialist South African regime — this stigma on humanity — will be finally annihilated. We have supported your righteous struggle in all international forums and will continue to do so.

One of the leaders of that party responded by expressing his thanks for the unstinting help of the Islamic Republic, particularly the halt of Iranian oil exports to the South African regime. He said: Although we are not adequately armed, our people, both Muslims and Christians, are engaged in a struggle that will ultimately topple the regime in Pretoria. He added that his people are aware that the Islamic Republic of Iran is in the front line of

struggle against Zionism and rascism. He said: We admire your policies and your people.

Our president responded by noting that one of the majors factors of Imam Khomeyni's victory over the late shah was his dependence on the people, because any group backed by the people must succeed. He said: We consider your success one of the objectives of our revolution.

Similarly, during their meeting with President Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, two OAU representatives announced that the struggle of the people in South Africa is very similar to the struggle of the people of Palestine and the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran to all liberation movements has given their own movement a new impetus, new life.

The Central News Unit report adds that during his meeting with Mr Khamene'i one of the OAU representatives stated that the OAU had only nine members when it was first founded in 1963. Today it has 23 members, most of them countries who have gained their freedom through popular struggles. He said: Before the ouster of the shah of Iran, friendship between Iran and the racist Israel and South African Governments was very strong. However, since the success of the Islamic revolution, Iran has begun to support our struggles and this matter is very important to us.

In response, Mr Khamene'i said: We support the OAU and its importance because it represents all the oppressed people on the African Continent and because colonialism and injustice continue to rule in Africa. The president noted that only with popular support can such movements succeed. He said: There are two kinds of unity. One is to defend against superpower attacks and oppression, which is very good indeed. The other is to collude in the service of the unjust powers. One should be wary that the first kind of unity does not degenerate into the second kind of evil unity.

Departs for Mozambique

LD181851 Tehran IRNA in English 1516 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam, Jan. 18, IRNA — Islamic Republic of Iran President 'Ali Khamene'i left here for Maputo, Mozambique, after a three-day official visit to Tanzania, the Tanzanian state news agency SHIHATA said Saturday. Khamene'i was seen off by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi with whom he conferred on Thursday and discussed bilateral relations and international issues, SHIHATA said.

Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD190950 Tehran IRNA in English 0851 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Maputo, Jan. 19 IRNA — A protocol for economic cooperation was signed in Dar es Salaam at the conclusion of President 'Ali Khamene'i's visit to Tanzania, Friday. The protocol, prepared by foreign ministers of Iran and Tanzania, was approved by the presidents of the two countries.

According to the protocol Iran will establish a vaccine producing institution in Tanzania and will export vaccines to that country. Iran will also establish a medical center in Tanzania to be sponsored by Iran's Red Crescent Society. Within the framework of the protocol Iran will provide Tanzania with buses. It also calls for continued cooperation in the field of oil and mutual cooperation in rural development.

Reportage on Khamene'i Visit to Mozambique

Met by President Machel

LD190058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and his delegation today concluded their official 3-day visit to Tanzania and, continuing their visit to Afro-Asian countries, arrived in Mozambique this afternoon. They were officially welcomed by Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, ministers and foreign ambassadors residing in Mozambique, religious affairs officials, and a large crowd of the Mozambique people.

According to a dispatch by a special group of correspondents from the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the arrival of the president of the republic a 21-gun salute was fired and the two countries' national anthems were played.

After inspecting the honor guard, our president left for his residence.

During the welcoming ceremony Muslim young people, chanting national and religious songs and waving the flags of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed their feelings toward our president.

According to this report, immediately after his arrival in Mozambique, President Khamene'i received the president of Mozambique in his residence. During the meeting the president of Mozambique expressed hope that the visit will be successful.

Holds Talks With Machel

GF190554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The first round of talks took place between Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Mr Samora Machel, the president of Mozambique and leader of the Frelimo, yesterday afternoon immediately after our president's arrival in Maputo, the Mozambican capital.

According to the Central News Unit, at the conclusion of these talks, the president of our country and his entourage visited the memorial square and laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldiers of Mozambique. It may be recalled that more than eight [as heard] Mozambican freedom fighters are buried there.

The same report adds that various committees for trade, agriculture, cultural exchange, and oil began work after the talks held between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

GF190621 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] According to an IRNA report from Maputo, a protocol for cooperation in the fields of oil, trade, and agriculture was signed during the last round of talks between the presidents of Iran and Mozambique. According to the same report, the protocol had been prepared earlier by the foreign ministers of the two countries and was ratified and signed during the final round of talks between Mr Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mozambican President Samora Machel.

The mentioned protocol mentions the establishment of a vaccine-manufacturing unit in Mozambique, Iran's willingness to export vaccine to that country, and the establishment of a health and treatment unit by the Islamic Republic of Iran's Red Crescent Society. The protocol also mentioned the gift of some buses to ease the civic transport situation in Mozambique, continued cooperation of the previous oil accord, and collaboration in utilization of manpower of the reconstruction crusade to expand rural services in Mozambique.

The same report states that following the signing of the accord, the president of Mozambique expressed his appreciation for the humane assistance of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Feted at Banquet

GF190724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] President Mr Samora Machel of Mozambique hosted a banquet last night in honor of Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is on a visit to that country. The president of Mozambique presented an address of welcome to Mr Khamene'i, in which he asked the people and government of Iran to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

According to an IRNA report from Maputo, he stressed that the Iranian people's stance is based on condemnation and elimination of all kinds of discrimination and support for freedom and equality. The president of Mozambique then referred to the crimes and aggression by the usurpist South African regime in this part of the world and announced the support of the government and people of Mozambique for the struggles of the African National Congress and other forces striving for freedom, equality, and justice against the South African regime. The Mozambique president castigated Israeli aggression against Arab countries and spoke of the support for PLO's struggle to attain the legitimate and indisputable rights of its people.

Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, then expressed his thanks to the government and people of Mozambique for their hospitality and said: We believe that a struggle against the apartheid-fostering South African regime is not possible without a struggle against the supporters of the regime and U.S. imperialism, because the aggression perpetrated by U.S. allies and puppets cannot take place without the backing of the U.S. Government.

Expressing his happiness at the opening of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in Maputo and political meetings between the two countries at the foreign ministry level, Mr Khamene'i said: The Islamic Republic of Iran, which is basically inspired by Islamic ideology and the guidance of Imam Khomeyni, declares its total political and spiritual support for the struggle of the Frontline States against the racist puppet South African regime and expresses its support for the heroic and indefatigable struggle of the Namibian people to expurgate this country from the contaminating existence of the hirelings of the South African ruling regime -- one of the objectives of our revolution.

In conclusion the president of our country said: The Iraqi regime — with the support of the superpowers — was assigned to attack the Islamic soil with 12 infantry and artillery divisions to weaken and topple the Islamic leadership. Now that it sees its existence in jeopardy, it has raised the litany of peace. Today, international public opinion is fully aware that Iraq has imposed this war on our nation and that it violates international treaties. Along with other oppressed people of the world, we believe that dispensing justice in the face of an act of aggression is made possible only through the restitution of rights to the oppressed, the chastisement of the aggressor, and the uprooting of the mischief-makers.

First Round of Talks Begin

LD200056 Tehran IRNA in English 1742 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Maputo, Jan, 19, IRNA — Visiting President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran began his first round of talks with President Samora Machel of Mozambique here Sunday. Iranian and Mozambican foreign ministers as well as President Khamene'i's advisers were present at the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting President Machel said that the Mozambican people had nothing but high praise for the will of the Iranian people and their struggle against the shah which led to the overthrow of his autocratic regime. Machel said the Iranian nation's struggle has inspired him because the Iranians had triumphed over their past regime without arms or reliance on foreign help.

He noted also that the black South African people could also take lessons from Iran's example in their fight to topple the apartheid regime ruling over them. "Iran and Mozambique are two non-aligned countries committed to their anti-imperialistic struggles," President Machel said.

He further said that U.S. is presently protecting the Zionist regime in the Middle East as well as the South African apartheid government in South Africa, noting that the Islamic Republic's solidarity with African Frontline States is viewed as solidarity with African people.

In response, President Khamene'i said that the geographical distance between Iran and Mozambique cannot adversely affect common causes between the two nations. President Khamene'i said "the principles of the Islamic Revolution have taught us to fight aggressive regimes such as Israel and the South African apartheid government for the same reasons we fought the shah." The struggle against the Pretoria regime is a strategic goal of

Iranian people, he said, noting that the aim of his visit to Frontline African states is to announce the Islamic Republic's firm policy vis-a-vis the apartheid Pretoria government. The Iranian president also talked about the forthcoming session of Non-aligned Movement due to be held in Zimbabwe.

President Khamene'i told his Mozambican counterpart that Iran fully supports the struggle of the Frontline States and is ready to expand its relations with them in varous fields.

Meanwhile, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Mozambican counterpart discussed issues relevant to expansion of relations between the two countries in the fields of economy, education, oil, agriculture and medical and health services.

The presidents of Iran and Mozambique participated in another two-hour meeting attended also by the foreign ministers of Iran and Mozambique.

Machel, Khamene'i Banquet Speeches

MB200757 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel of Mozambique has said that South Africa will not be successful in its bid to oust the popular government of Mozambique through the extension of the South African Army, the MNR. President Machel was speaking last night in Maputo at a banquet in honor of the visiting Iranian president, 'Ali Khamene'i.

He said that the South African Government considered Mozambique as a target to be shot down. President Machel said Mozambique faces constant aggression by Pretoria through the MNR armed bandits who are supported, trained, equipped, supplied, and financed by the warmongers of Pretoria. He said that the main aim of South Africa was the destruction of the democratic state of Mozambique using the armed gangs of the MNR. President Machel said that the main purpose of the MNR terrorists was to defend the interests of their Pretoria bosses. He, however, pledged that the people of Mozambique will never allow the return of tyranny and foreign occupation.

The Mozambican leader sharply criticized the economic blockade of Lesotho by South Africa, saying that it is a clear evidence of the inhuman character of the apartheid regime and its disregard for the rules of international law.

President Machel reiterated Mozambique's support for the ANC of South Africa and other democratic forces inside South Africa striving for freedom, equality, democracy, and justice.

On the question of war between Iran and Iraq, President Machel said he favors a negotiated settlement and an end to the war. He said he hoped 1986 will bring good sense and harmony to end the Gulf war. Expressing concern in line with the international community, President Machel said Mozambique has refused to support any side in the war.

President Khamene'i of Iran, on his part, expressed pleasure at the increase in bilateral relations between his country and Mozambique. He noted that the agreement to supply Mozambique with oil on preferential terms by Iran was reached when the Mozambican foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, visited Iran last August.

President Khamene'i praised Mozambique's struggle against apartheid and said that the Iranian people add their voice to that of Mozambique in condemning all forms of racial discrimination. He noted that immediately after the Islamic revolution in Iran, his country cut all ties with South Africa that had been established by the deposed shah of Iran. He condemned financial assistance and support to Pretoria by the Western countries. President Khamene'i said that Pretoria was launching pad for the West for their aggression. He claimed that it was possible to fight against the Pretoria regime without fighting U.S. imperialism. He compared South Africa to Israel saying that their very existence should be questioned. He said the solution was to use the same weapons as these countries. President Khamene'i said that he believed the struggle against such regimes should not be limited to reaching a compromise.

On the Iran-Iraq war, he defended his country saying that Iraq was the aggressor and that the only way to deal with the aggressor was the application of justice which included the punishment of the aggressor.

Khamene'i Concludes Visit, Departs

MB200800 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Excerpt] 'Ali Seyyed Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Maputo this morning at the end of his official visit to our country which began yesterday. Khamene'i was seen off at Maputo International airport by Samora Machel, the Mozambican head of state, and members of our government.

Reportage on Visit of President to Angola

Arrives in Luanda; Talks Begin

GF200630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] According to our special correspondent, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, on the 7th day of his official visit to Asian and African countries, arrived in the Angolan capital, Luanda, yesterday morning following his departure from Mozambique. He was given an official welcome by Angola's president, members of Angola's People's Party, cabinet ministers and foreign ambassadors resident in Angola.

Mr Khamene'i yesterday afternoon laid a wreath at the Angolan monument honoring the unknown soldier and paid his respects to all the martyrs who sought freedom for their country.

The presidents of the two countries started their talks in the presence of the foreign ministers and several other Iranian and Angolan officials. During these talks the Angolan president

stated: Your trip to our country affirms our friendship, solidarity and cooperation. He added: You have come to a country that is constantly under attack from the apartheid regime of South Africa. This aggression also continues in other parts of the world and the superpowers are responsible for the worsening conditions.

Then our president thanked the Angolan president for the kindness granted to him by the government and the people of Angola. He said: Your situation has many things in common with our people's struggle. We understand very well the import of the aggressions against Namibia and Angola. The aim of our trip to the Frontline States struggling against the apartheid regime is to convey a message of sympathy from the Iranian people to the innocent people in this area.

We stand beside all those who seriously fight against the apartheid regime of South Africa. Our president added: We believe that the injustice inflicted upon the people of southern Africa is not against just one nation; it is against all humanity. The struggle against the Pretoria regime should not be limited to the Frontline States.

In another part of his speech President Khamene'i said: The experience of the people's resistance in the last few years has shown that if the people are fooled by empty promises, their defeat is a certainty. Mr Khamene'i added: The Palestine issue has no other solution except through struggle. Any resolution or any plans for negotiations presented as an alternative will most certainly be defeated.

Our president added: We did the same thing when it came to aggressions against our own borders. At the time of the Iraqi attack against our country, all the superpowers supported and guided our enemy so that he could stage an attack along our 1,000 km border. Now, following our people's resistance, Iraq has agreed to a peace. The regime that wanted to capture all the provinces of our country has today fallen to begging.

The president condemned the world aggressors' threat against African countries, Palestine, and Libya, and said: Aggression is aggression. It must be fought against everywhere. Our president concluded by inviting the Angolan president to visit Iran.

Soon after, the presidents of the two countries met in a private session. Later, Mr Khamene'i attended a banquet given in his honor.

Khamene'i, SWAPO Leader Confer

GF210659 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] According to IRNA, Mr Sam Njomo, the leader of SWAPO, which is fighting to gain independence for Namibia, met and held talks with our president on the night before last while the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran was visiting Luanda, the Angolan capital. The SWAPO leader, heading a delegation from SWAPO's committee [as heard], visited the president at his residence.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Mr Velayati, our foreign minister, Mr Njomo first congratulated Imam Khomeyni, the president, and the people of Iran on behalf of the SWAPO committee and the people of Namibia for the victory of the Islamic revolution. He said: The Islamic revolution in Iran changed the political situation in the Middle East, and we are convinced that the imperialists' stronghold in the Middle East will soon be removed by revolutionary forces.

He thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for its support for SWAPO and said Iran is a leader in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and other world organizations. Mr Sam Njomo added: Immediately after the success of the Islamic revolution, you cut off oil supplies to South Africa, so we are grateful to the imam and your people. I would like you to send the warmest greetings to Imam Khomeyni on behalf of the SWAPO committee and the revolutionary forces of Namibia. He stressed: The people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, will continue the struggle until the removal of apartheid. He added: The South African regime enjoys the support of the United States and other powers, and last November, U.S. and British imperialism vetoed a resolution in favor of economic sanctions against the apartheid regime. But these same imperialist countries that pretend they are freedom-loving imposed economic sanctions against revolutionary Iran, although Iran had not captured another country. On the other hand, the South African regime has occupied Namibia and parts of Angola.

He said: The policy of our people is armed struggle because only armed struggle can achieve something. SWAPO will eventually be victorious because the people of Namibia feel they are not alone, and millions of people on the other side of the world are supporting them. He said: We look upon the Islamic revolution in Iran with admiration.

Then Mr Khamene'i expressed his pleasure at this meeting and said: We follow your situation carefully and with interest, and we see the issue of the apartheid regime of Pretoria as a humane issue involving the entire world. We believe that apartheid is degrading. We think Namibia's situation is cruel. We think the apartheid regime is a leftover from colonial times. Unfortunately, those regimes in the world who talk about human rights support this regime by remaining silent or by supporting it.

The president of Islamic Iran added: The existence of the South African regime and the silence and indifference of international bodies and their lack of decision-making in this regard is a violation of human rights. We place no value on the resolutions passed on Namibia and South Africa; they are nothing but tricks. We feel that the only way to solve such issues is to remove the apartheid regime and return South Africa and Namibia to their people. We strongly condemn any solution that involves compromise.

Mr Khamene'i said: We think your power is superior to any compromising body. He concluded by saying: In all international bodies, in resolutions, and in all other position-taking, we approve of your people's struggle. The purpose of this trip is to announce to the people of South Africa and to you who are fighting inside Namibia that we are with you, by your side. We remind you that

the Islamic Republic of Iran, during the recent meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers held in New Delhi, was a forerunner in the recognition of SWAPO.

Iraq Attacks Military-Farmer 'Network' With Chemicals

LD202039 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Following the discovery of a network of officers, opponents of the Iraqi regime, who were planning to rise against Saddam's forces, an intense armed clash took place in Al-Kufayl [as heard], Iraq. The SAIRI news unit, announced that a group of Iraqi Muslim officers, together with some Al-Kufayl inhabitants who are mostly farmers, were collecting weapons and planning to launch operations against the Ba'thist government forces. However, the forces of the Iraqi regime discovered this network and attacked this city from land and air. The town of Al-Kufayl is near Hillah.

Reports received from inside Iraq in this connection indicate that in the course of this extensive aggression, the Saddam regime forces sprayed and contaminated several gardens and fields with chemicals and after a bloody armed clash, several inhabitants and dissatisfied officers of the Iraqi Armed Forces were arrested. The fate of the arrested individuals is not known.

The SAIRI news unit adds that Al-Kufayl is under curfew and a search continues to find the remaining mutinous officers and Muslim farmers who cooperated with them.

Kurds Capture Military Base; 10 Iraqis Killed

LD181148 Tehran IRNA in English 1045 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Urumiyeh, Jan. 18, IRNA — The Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries of Iraq in attacks on the Dahuk garrison and the nearby bases, on Sulaymaniyah-Arbat road, north-eastern Iraq, last week, took over one of the bases, informed sources said here Saturday. In this operation the Iraqi Muslim Kurds killed ten of the military personnel of the base and captured four others. They also seized large amount of arms and munition.

Meanwhile the Iraqi Kurdish peshmerga in another operation last week attacked the headquarters of the so called popular army and the Ba'th Party in Halabjah and set them ablaze, reported *RAH-E KARBALA*, organ of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq in its latest issue. The peshmerga also captured five of the personnel.

68 Iraqi Casualties Reported in 19 Jan Attack

LD201813 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report from Khatam al-Anbiya' headquarters, the center of the joint operations of the Islamic Republic of Iran Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and Armed Forces announced that in a penetration operation in the Darbani Khan sector in Iraq last night the combatants of Islam penetrated enemy positions with a sudden attack on heights overlooking [names indistinct] deep inside Iraq, killing more than 60 of the defeated Ba'thist Zionist forces of Iraq and capturing eight. They also destroyed or captured more than 22 slit trenches, ammunition dumps, several mortar-launchers, a number of [words indistinct] weapons and [words indistinct] machineguns. They also captured intact large quantities of ammunition, several mortar-launchers, two pieces of communication equipment, binoculars and hundreds of small arms.

Consignment of Iran-Made Mortars Sent to Warfront

LD181120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] This morning the first consignment of mortars manufactured by the Self-Sufficiency Jihad Industries of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps was prepared for delivery to the fronts in the presence of Mr Rafiqdust, minister of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps; Colonel Jalali, minister of defense; and Colonel Sohrabi, commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] minister spoke to our correspondent on the activities of the Self-Sufficiency Jihad and the future plans of this ministry.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Rafiqdust, could you please tell us what plans have been envisaged toward attaining self-sufficiency in the IRGC Ministry and give us the details of the project that you have inspected?

[Rafiqdust] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our aim in the corps is to be totally self-sufficient. At present, we are in the initial stages. Complicated ordnance industries such as those manufacturing missiles, aircraft, anti-aircraft [guns] and whatever this administration needs for its defense will be planned in all the organizations and departments of the government. Fortunately, this plan is now being implemented. We have massive ordnance industries and the newly established defense industries have begun operating.

Recently, and it is most fortunate, the government's motivation to play a more tangible role in the field of war [industries] has increased. For example, our industrial factories will assist us and we have begun operations in order to achieve self-sufficiency in ordnance industries.

The project which was inspected by the brothers today -- the esteemed defense minister and the commander of the gendarmerie, and the respected deputy of the ground forces and the corps, who have come here to see it for themselves -- was opened 2 years ago by the president. This factory will produce all the mortars and other weapons that are planned for production. At present, the production of 120-mm mortars and 60-mm commando mortars are ready for delivery to the fronts and will be placed at the disposal of the corps, the ground forces, and the gendarmerie.

God willing, we can now claim that as far as mortars are concerned, we do not need to purchase them abroad and can manufacture the requirements of the forces — that is the ground forces, the gendarmerie, and the corps — according to any scale specified and we will deliver them accordingly. Everything will

be manufactured here from 1986 to the year 2002. God willing, details of future production will be presented to the nation later. [end recording]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,353

LD171740 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 17, IRNA — Iranian marines in a penetration offensive on Iraqi positions in part of the southern fronts Thursday killed a large number of Iraqi soldiers and set fire to at least 14 bunkers and observation posts of theirs. The marines all returned to their base safely after successfuly carrying out the attack, reported the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Friday.

In its communique number 2353, the command says that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in the western fronts Thursday killed or wounded at least 25 Iraqi soldiers and demolished three trucks and several bunkers.

Iran's Muslim combatants halted the engineering operations of an Iraqi unit in areas overlooking Mehran and also checked transport of an Iraqi infantry unit and of a motorized column in Anjireh and Sumar regions, all in the Western fronts Thursday, according to the communique.

In the Northwestern fronts Iranian Muslim forces checked transport of Iraqi troops in Sayyid-Sadiq destroying three Iraqi artillery emplacements and carried out 17 patrol missions for identifying the enemy's vunlnerable points on Thursday. The patrols all returned to their bases safely, reports the Joint Staff.

Elsewhere the Joint Staff communique says that Iranian Muslim combatants shelled an Iraqi patrol unit attempting to infiltrate their positions in Chazzabeh Thursday, inflicting heavy casualties on them and forcing the remaining patrols to flee.

Communique No 2,354

LD181754 Tehran IRNA in English 1552 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 18, IRNA — At least 40 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in western fronts Friday as their positions were shelled by Iranian Muslim combatants, according to the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Saturday.

In its communique Number 2354, the command says that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in the western fronts over the said period also demolished several artillery emplacements, one munitions dump and five heavy vehicles of Iraqi forces.

Iranian surface-to-air fire checked Iraqi aerial operations over Khosravi, Kani-Sheykh heights, Sumar, Eynkhosh, Jofeyr, Shalacheh, Hoseyniyeh, Talaiyeh and Majnun Island. It also forced Iraqi warplanes away from the airspace of Komian-Dasht Friday, according to the military communique.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique says, Iran's Muslim combatants opened artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions and their concentration centers Friday, silencing their artillery and inflicting substantial casualties and losses on them.

Elsewhere the communique says that Iraqi positions in the southern fronts were subjected to Iranian artillery fire Friday resulting in heavy casualties and losses on Iraqi troops.

Meanwhile, the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province were targets of Iraqi long-range artillery fire Friday as a result of which they incurred small damages.

Communique No 2,355

LD191806 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 19, IRNA — Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in Ilam and Bakhtaran border fronts Saturday, killed or wounded at least 40 Iraqi soldiers and demolished 15 artillery emplacements, eight light and heavy vehicles and one 130 mm artillery piece of Iraqi forces, reported the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Sunday.

In its Communique Number 2355, the command says that Iran's Muslim combatants subjected Iraqi positions in the northwestern fronts to their heavy artillery fire Saturday, inflicting heavy casualties and losses on them.

Iranian ground and surface-to-air fire repelled Iraqi warplanes over Piranshahr airspace and checked engineering operation, of Iraqi infantry units in Sayyid Khan region Saturday, according to the military communique.

Elsewhere the communique says that Iranian Muslim forces opened fire on several Iraqi motorized units with a total of 60 vehicles near Maymak and Kani-Sheykh Saturday, preventing their transport and wrecking some of them.

Iranian Muslim combatants attacked and drove back a group of Iraqi tanks attempting to approach Iranian positions in Eynkhosh at 03:30 hours (1200 hours GMT) Saturday, reports the joint staff.

Iranian artillery fire on a company of Iraqi tanks in Yebis and on two Iraqi infantry battalions in Nahr-Anbar, both in the southern fronts Saturday, inflicted substantial casualties and damage on Iraqi troops. Meanwhile, the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province was shelled by Iraqi forces Saturday as a result of which some houses in the city were damaged.